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THE COUNTY GUIDE

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL M





ed of "heavy" rooms, hard floors and housework?

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

o In This Issue



THROUGH FIELD AND WOOD, a new series by Clarence Tillenius, artist-author of Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors, starts in this issue on page 21.



noted cartoonist, whose skilful pen will bring you "The Tillers" cach month. The first amusing episode in the life of this likable farm family is on page 62 of this issue.

TRENDS IN HIGH STYLE are noted in the first of a twice-yearly feature, Fashion Forecast, on page 51. The secret of good fitting and two wardrobe basics, the wool suit and dress, are highlighted on pages 52 and 53.

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COVER: Thanksgiving as it is being celebrated in millions of Canadian homes this month.—Eva Luoma photo.

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Editorials

Deficiency Payments for Grain

UP to the present, this publication has avoided commenting editorially on the representations made by farm organizations for deficiency payments on Western grains. This was because we did not wish to prejudice their chances of obtaining some emergency measure to relieve the very real hardship being experienced by a large group of grain growers on the Prairies.

Now that the Government has carefully considered and rejected the proposal for deficiency payments, and has announced its intention to make supplementary payments to Western grain producers of \$40 million during the current crop year, we feel free to present a brief analysis of the situation as we view it.

Deficiency payments, as a method of supporting farm prices, was originally conceived as a technique for the quick disposal of highly perishable commodities, such as fruits and some vegetables, for the purpose of avoiding waste. The idea was to allow the market to clear supplies of such products at any price they would bring and, if the going price was considered inadequate or if it was below a predetermined support price, to have the government make up the difference between such prices and the actual prices received by the producers. The technique was applied later to act as an incentive to home producers in food deficient countries such as Great Britain. There, both for security and balance of payments reasons, it was prudent to encourage output of certain commodities even though it was recognized they could be imported from other countries at lower prices than they could be produced at home. Once again these commodities were sold on the open market for whatever prices they would bring in competition with imported

foods, and the U.K. Government paid the British farmers a deficiency payment to make it worth their while to maintain a certain level of domestic production.

It is perfectly obvious that neither of these desired ends are applicable to the situation on the Prairies; the grains are not highly perishable nor is there any need to encourage domestic production. Moreover, they are sold by a government monopoly which has not followed the practice of letting the prices fall in an attempt to clear supplies. For farm organizations in Canada to attempt to adopt the deficiency payment technique to our major agricultural export commodities seemed to us from the beginning to be an illogical approach in finding some relief for their problems.

THERE are, of course, other arguments against deficiency payments for grain. Nobody could seem to suggest an acceptable way of applying them. The following is a direct quotation from Prime Minister Diefenbaker's speech before the House of Commons: "It is obvious . . . that the greatest benefit from such payments would accrue to the large producer rather than to the small farmer upon whom the situation which has prevailed during the past years presses most heavily. If such payments were made on wheat alone it would constitute discrimination against the oats and barley producers, would encourage farmers to put their acreage into wheat, and would be an encouragement to additional surpluses of wheat. If such payments were made on oats and barley there is an extremely likely possibility that the United States would place countervailing duties against them equal to the amount of the deficiency payment made. This could be particularly serious in connection with our large exports of grain to the United States, which in 1956-57 accounted for 96 per cent of our export trade in oats and 25 per cent of our barley exports."

Insofar as the representations themselves were concerned, it seemed to us that they were unsound from several other standpoints. The amount requested was appallingly large which made it politically impossible for the Government to accept it as reasonable assistance. The retroactive feature would have left the door wide open to all other producers to make similar demands in respect to their commodities. The upper limit of \$1,500, suggested as a maximum to any individual producer, would have caused discontent among a large number of farmers in Eastern Canada to whom a guaranteed minimum income of this amount would appear extremely high. The requests for 1955-56, if granted, would have committed the Government to about \$1.90 for wheat, 95¢ for oats and \$1.32 for barley as being fair minimum prices for all subsequent years.

While Prairie grain farmers cannot hope for a permanent subsidy for an export industry on any scale that would mean much to them, they have every right, on account of the national importance of their industry, to expect temporary help through a period of emergency. We believe, therefore, that their attention and efforts should be directed to the end of selling more grain. So should the spending of available government funds. The aim should not be simply to get rid of cumbersome surpluses; it should be to establish a place in world markets for as much Canadian grain as possible. This calls for competitive selling even at the risk of losses for a time to the national treasury on Wheat Board operations, through failure to recover from proceeds of sales initial payments and expenses. Thus initial payments may prove to be final settlements. If they are too small to ensure survival of the majority of producers, an increase in initial payments should be sought. Such an approach looks to the future rather than to adjusting to hardships of the past.

Public Utility Strikes

THIS country has just experienced a monthlong strike of longshoremen at the Pacific Coast, and is faced in the immediate future with the prospect of another paralyzing general railway strike.

The longshoremen's strike has been settled with the aid of a Federal mediator. It tied up dozens of deep-sea vessels, caused others to be diverted, and in general crippled export business through B.C. ports. When grain terminals at Vancouver became filled, shipments from the Prairies were stopped, which in turn meant that deliveries from farms to country elevators had to be brought to a halt. This was more than a matter of prolonged inconvenience; it was one of definite and irreparable loss to farmers and to other important segments of the national economy. Opportunities to sell grain in export markets were lost as prospective purchasers turned elsewhere to meet their requirements.

The threatened railway strike has been brought about by the refusal of the railways to accept the recommendation contained in a majority report of a Conciliation Board appointed to settle the dispute, until they determine whether the Board of Transport Commissioners will grant them an across-the-board general freight rate increase of 19 per cent, and 25 cents on coal and coke. The railways claim they need the revenues that these higher freight rates would provide in order to meet the wage increases recommended by the Conciliation Board.

It is perfectly obvious that the country could ill afford the longshoremen's strike, particularly at a time when it is engaged in a worldwide struggle to increase its share of the wheat market. The threatened railway strike has even more serious implications for our economy and hundreds of thousands of our people from coast to coast.

It seems to us that the handwriting is on the wall. Our society must once and for all face up to the questions of whether strike action on the part of union members employed by public utilities is going to continue to be permitted, and whether the railway wage and freight rate spiral is insoluble.

We are inclined to think that in the public interest, the time has arrived when compulsory arbitration should be applied to wage disputes involving public utilities. This seems to be the only equitable way to arrive at solutions and to minimize the hardships inflicted on large sections of the public who are not directly involved in the disputes.

In our opinion continuation of steady increases in railway freight rates offer no solution to the problems of the railways. Every such increase tends to cut down the volume of railway business and therefore increases the difficulty of meeting wage demands. The future of rail transportation in this country is threatened; and so also is the livelihood of many persons employed by the railways. We believe the Government should waste no time in appointing a competent tribunal to make a searching and far-reaching inquiry into present methods of railway operation, including all cost factors, and the extent to which costs can be reduced, either by pooling of traffic or by other improvements in efficiency. Pending such exhaustive inquiry, we believe that further freight rate increases should be avoided.

Supplementary Payments

WESTERN grain growers were undoubtedly disappointed to learn that the Government had rejected deficiency payments as a method of meeting their difficulties, and had substituted in their place supplementary payments of \$1 per acre on specified acreages up to a maximum of \$200 per farm. Such assistance was announced as being "for one year only" and was expected to cost the Federal Treasury approximately \$40 million.

While to the individual \$200 per farm or less may not seem like much help, the total amount of \$40 million is a lot of money and should contribute some buoyancy to the Western economy at a time when it needed a shot in the arm. Moreover, it would be unfair to lose sight of the fact that these supplementary payments are not the only measure taken by the Federal Government to meet the current plight of Prairie grain growers. The Government is also committed to public expenditures of between \$35 million and \$40 million to pay excess storage charges on wheat, about \$50 million to provide outright gifts or long-term loans to increase wheat exports, and a further amount of between \$25 million and \$30 million for PFAA payments. In addition, but of considerably less monetary significance, it has provided interest-free cash advances on farm stored grain.

It can readily be seen that in all the Federal Government will spend some \$150 million to \$160 million in one year to bolster the Western

(Please turn to page 7)

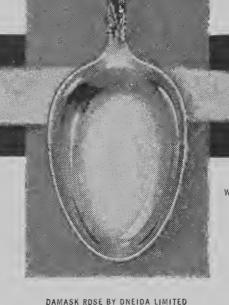
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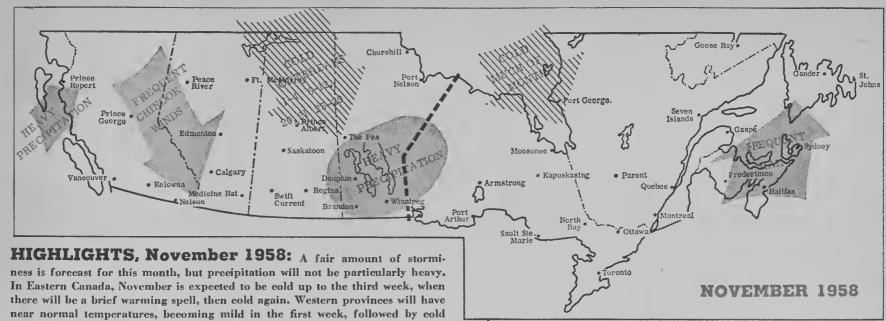
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Veather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates

November 1:



(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Mostly fair and cold.

Ontario

near norm	nal temperatures, The latter half of	g spell, then cold again. Western provinces will have becoming mild in the first week, followed by cold the month will show more moderate temperatures, cly normal weather for the time of year.	
I p		Alberta	
EP	November 1:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal.	
3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	First week 2-8:	Warm temperatures much of this week, generally near 50 daytimes. Storminess at end of the week will produce light snow and flurries.	5
15-	Second week 9-15:	Storminess at start will give way to clear cold weather mid-week; carly morning temperatures near zero and below. Stormy with light snow at end of week.	10
200 R.S.	Third week 16-22:	Storminess at the beginning of this week will be clearing out early. It will be partly cloudy and cool in last half of week.	20
25 (0	Fourth week 23-29:	Storminess at mid-week will produce light snow, with even the possibility of some rain showers. Temperatures are expected to moderate by end of week.	25
* 2	November 30:	Mosty fair and mild.	30
T.		Saskatchewan	
co	November 1:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal.	
	First week 2-8:	Unusually comfortable temperatures, with daytime readings frequently near 40°. Snow, possibly even some rain showers toward end of week.	-
15-	Second week 9-15:	Showers at start will clear out; first half of week notable for influx of cold air. Cold at mid-week, with more showers toward week end.	15
20 F (0	Third week 16-22:	Showers will dominate much of the first 3 days of this period, mostly in the form of snowflurries. Clearing, moderating temperatures at end of week.	20
25 C:D	Fourth week 23-29:	After a fair beginning, showers of snow likely at midweek. Temperatures becoming mild toward week end, with trend toward clearing.	25
30 5/8	November 30:	Mostly fair and mild.	30
T P		Manitoba	
e o	November 1:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal.	
c) SN	First week 2-8:	Stormy through much of this period, with rain showers and light snow likely at start of week and again at the week end; but temperatures mild.	5
15-	Second week 9-15:	Cool outbreak will push in at start, temperatures cold through mid-week when warming trend will take over the latter half of period. No major precipitation.	15-

	RH		
5	SN	First week 2-8:	Week will start quite cold and fair. Showers and snow moving in during latter half will be most important near Great Lakes. Cold at week end.
10-CD		Second week 9-15:	This period will not have any important storminess, with cold weather the predominant feature expected for the major portion of the week.
20	SN	Third week 16-22:	Temperatures will be moderating early this week, with rain and some snow likely at mid-week. Temperatures will be turning cold again at week end.
25-	31	Fourth week 23-29:	Storminess will start this week, with snow on one or two days. Clearing at mid-week, with quite cold tem- peratures dominating latter half of period.
30 C D	SN	November 30:	Snowflurries; near normal temperatures.
T	р		Quebec
200		November 1:	No major storminess; temperatures colder than normal.
WM	SH	First week 2-8:	Cold at start of week, with showers following around mid-week. Most important in areas nearest the Great Lakes. It will be turning cold at end of week.
G D		Second week 9-15:	Cold weather will dominate this period; and it will be coldest at start of week. Major precipitation is not considered likely during the period.

	Saskatchewan	IP		Quebec
November 1:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal.		November 1:	No major storminess; temperatures colder than normal.
First week 2-8:	Unusually comfortable temperatures, with daytime readings frequently near 40°. Snow, possibly even some rain showers toward end of weck.	SR	First week 2-8:	Cold at start of week, with showers following around mid-week. Most important in areas nearest the Great Lakes. It will be turning cold at end of week.
Second week 9-15:	Showers at start will clear out; first half of week notable for influx of cold air. Cold at mid-week, with more showers toward week end.	15 S.N	Second week 9-15:	Cold weather will dominate this period; and it will be coldest at start of week. Major precipitation is not considered likely during the period.
Third week 16-22:	Showers will dominate much of the first 3 days of this period, mostly in the form of snowflurries. Clearing, moderating temperatures at end of week.	20	Third week 16-22:	Temperatures warming at start, becoming quite mild by mid-week. Storminess expected on 2 or 3 days at mid-week, followed by cold outbreak at week end.
Fourth week 23-29:	After a fair beginning, showers of snow likely at midweek. Temperatures becoming mild toward week end, with trend toward clearing.	25 S.H	Fourth week 23-29:	Storminess with snow will dominate first 2 or 3 days, temperatures cold. Even more cold expected with clearing skies in latter half of week.
November 30:	Mostly fair and mild.	30	November 30:	Fair and cold.
	Manitoba	Lysi		Maritime Provinces
November 1:	Manitoba No precipitation; temperatures near normal.	首	November 1:	Maritime Provinces Fair weather, but cool temperatures this day.
November 1: First week 2-8:		MM S	November 1: First week 2-8:	
	No precipitation; temperatures near normal. Stormy through much of this period, with rain showers and light snow likely at start of week and again at the week end; but temperatures mild.	WW 5		Fair weather, but cool temperatures this day. Cold at start of period. Temperatures moderating at mid-week with storminess on 1 or 2 days. Mild during
First week 2-8:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal. Stormy through much of this period, with rain showers and light snow likely at start of week and again at the week end; but temperatures mild. Cool outbreak will push in at start, temperatures cold through mid-week when warming trend will take over	5 MM	First week 2-8:	Fair weather, but cool temperatures this day. Cold at start of period. Temperatures moderating at mid-week with storminess on 1 or 2 days. Mild during latter half of week and unsettled. Cold weather will be moving in at start of week and temperatures will be cold through mid-week. Latter
First week 2-8: Second week 9-15: Third week 16-22:	No precipitation; temperatures near normal. Stormy through much of this period, with rain showers and light snow likely at start of week and again at the week end; but temperatures mild. Cool outbreak will push in at start, temperatures cold through mid-week when warming trend will take over the latter half of period. No major precipitation. Mild temperatures at start of week, but storminess will dominate first half of period. Cool weather toward	20-	First week 2-8: Second week 9-15:	Fair weather, but cool temperatures this day. Cold at start of period. Temperatures moderating at mid-week with storminess on 1 or 2 days. Mild during latter half of week and unsettled. Cold weather will be moving in at start of week and temperatures will be cold through mid-week. Latter half of the week showery, with rain or snow. Mostly mild temperatures will dominate the first half of this week, storminess moving in with light rain and

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Editorials

(Continued from page 4)

grain economy. Most of this amount is direct assistance and is, therefore, unrecoverable by the Federal Treasury which is expected to be in the red to the tune of at least \$800 million in the current fiscal year. Surely there are three conclusions to be reached when the assistance is viewed from this standpoint: First, the total amount of direct assistance provided by the Federal Government to the individual grain producer for this year will be considerably in excess of the \$200 maximum mentioned earlier; second, the amount to be spent is as much as any reasonable group of people could expect under the circumstances; and third, the Government can scarcely be accused of not being aware of the need for emergency action.

What we regret most of all about the supplementary payments is the basis upon which they are to be made. It would appear that the Government took so long to make up its mind about deficiency payments, it devoted very little attention to a satisfactory alternative. If \$40 million was to be employed "to meet the needs of the small farmer," as the Prime Minister declared, then we are satisfied that a much more suitable method could have been found; one that would have had at least some long-range value and which could have been applied in the future to assist the same or other primary producers faced with similar difficulties. Giving a little bit to everybody was the easiest way out, and smacked too much of a strictly political maneuver.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Government Adopts 6-Point Farm Program

Prime Minister Diefenbaker in a statement to the House of Commons indicated that his Government "intends to bring into being the following far-reaching and comprehensive program designed to fill some of the gaps in our national agricultural policy . . .

- 1. Colombo Plan Assistance. The Prime Minister said the Government proposes, subject to approval by Parliament, to continue the fund to assist in the export of surplus wheat stocks to non-commercial markets under the Colombo Plan.
- 2. Crop Insurance. The Government hopes, at the next session of Parliament, to introduce legislation in cooperation with the provinces to provide for a comprehensive crop insurance program.
- 3. Forage Bank Program. The Government is giving sympathetic consideration to the establishment, under provincial administration but with Federal financial assistance, of a permanent forage bank program under which farmers would receive incentives to put up forage as a reserve against an emergency situation. This step would be taken in recognition of the recurring hazard of drought to the stability of the livestock production in the Prairie Provinces.
- 4. Improved Farm Credit Facilities. The Government is presently engaged in a comprehensive study and review of the Canadian Farm Loan Act, the Farm Improvements Loan Act, and the Veterans' Land Act, with a view to determining where enlargement of scope, expansion in function, or improvement in methods of operation may be required. The statement implied that as soon as the study was completed the Government would take steps to establish improved farm credit facilities on a reorganized basis.
- 5. Small Farm Assistance. The Prime Minister stated that as a means of meeting the small farm problems, the Government has under consideration ways and means of improving the level of living for farmers on small farms. This would be accomplished by means of better land use, encouraging the formation of economic farm units, improving technical training, extending unemployment insurance benefits to certain classes of workers, and by extending the vocational and technical training agreement for the benefit of those who wish to enter new occupations.
- 6. Conservation. Plans are underway for a national conservation conference which will, in the Government's view, have important and farreaching effects.

STABILIZATION BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

During September the Agricultural Stabilization Board made several further announcements regarding its program for the current year. A product by product summary follows.

Good Lambs. The support prices per cwt. for Good lambs alive at public stockyards at Vancouver, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and at Winnipeg will be \$17.40, \$16.30, \$16.50 and \$16.80, respectively. These prices have been established in relationship to the \$19.55 support price for Good lambs at public stockyards in Toronto and Montreal, which was previously announced. The Board has defined Good lambs as lambs which will provide A₁ or B₁ carcasses (36 to 51 pounds warm dressed weight) and which will give a carcass yield of at least 49 per cent warm dressed weight based on delivered weight at public stockyards. This was considered desirable because there is no official grade for live lambs. The equivalent prices A1 and B1 warm dressed carcasses Vancouver, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and at Winnipeg are \$35.50, \$33.25, \$33.65 and \$34.25, respectively.

Hogs. The support prices for hogs in relation to the \$25.00 support price for A Grade dressed carcasses in Toronto will be \$22.25 at Winnipeg and \$21.50 at Saskatoon, Calgary and Ed-(Please turn to page 61)



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CAPACITY TO 150 LBS. PRESSURE r paint spraying—tire inflating greasing, etc. High pressura del—½ H.P. capacitator motor CAPACITY TO 150 LBS. Preco For paint spraying—the inflating —greasing, etc. High pressura model—1/2 H.P. capacitator motor—2" bore compressor (piston type)—built in air filter. Certified steel tank (12"x24"). Constructed of high strength alloys with precision bearings—automatic switch—check valve—safety valve—gauge—shut-off valve—2" air hose—tre chuck—tylon bearing wheels—rubber tires. Medel PTC-1. Cemplete —\$139.00



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NEW 5-TON WAGON

Full Circle 5th Wheel Steering. (1) 5-ton hubs, standard heavy duty Tinken Roller Bearings, (2) 6-inch channel bunk. (3) Pole reach extended to 10 ft. 2" steel pipe. (4) Illtch extra heavy channel material. (3) Good used three 6.5kg14-12-pip nylon aircraft, width 6½", height 26". We guarlantee to replace any tire free F.O.B. Winnipeg within 2 years. (6) Wheels—extra wide 14" all steel, 2-plece. The distance from the centre of the tire to centre of the opposite tire is atandard width 60"



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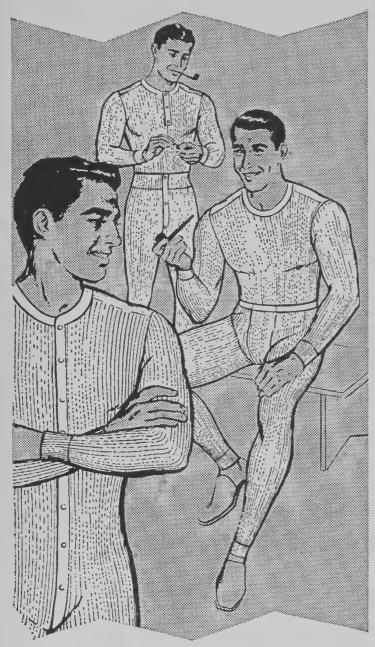
I,000:1,200 Watt Plant—Capacity to handla lights or larger motors. Similar to C24 above. Has 2½ H.P. Briggs-Stratton gas engine and larger generator to produce the eutput of 1,000/1,200 watt capacity. C45, Shipping weight 85 lbs, Special Price......\$249.00 "PORTO POWER" Greup I— MANUAL START LIGHTING PLANTS

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Winter warmth starts with Stanfield's Blue and Red Label combinations—made from 100% all-wool heavy rib knit, long-wearing yarns. Styled for comfort, too, with military insert, shoulders, non-binding flatlocked seams, non-riding snug cuffs and a non-gapping 8-button front.

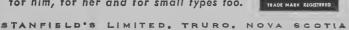
BLUE LABEL COMBINATIONS, 34-44. Pair\$8.5	3 5
RED LABEL COMBINATIONS (slightly lighter weight 34-44. Pair	
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Shirts with double thickne at chest. 34-44 Blue Label \$5.5 Red Label \$4.5	50
DRAWERS, 32-42, Blue Label	95 95

All prices shown are approximate.

STANFIELD'S

make underwear, lingerie and sleepwear for him, for her and for small types too.







NORTH AMERICAN CROP PRODUCTION has astounded the experts this year. Prairie harvest far more abundant than expected, indicating factors other than rainfall responsible for crop resilience. In. U.S., composite yields of 28 crops were a phenomenal 41 per cent above 1947-49 average.

BEEF PRICES, while feeling pressure of usual heavy run of fall marketings, remain profitable. Many "long feeders" being shipped across border to help handle huge feed supplies there.

HOG PRICES edging closer to floor--hog-feed ratio no longer indicates large possible profit except for the efficient producers. With beef prices remaining firm, pork bargains will be snapped up by consumers.

RECORD U.S. SOYBEAN CROP will affect soybean prices and put price-propping machinery in both countries to the test. Meal market reasonably strong, but edible oil markets sluggish in face of substantial supplies.

APPLE SUPPLIES seem plentiful, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and this coupled with large U.S. crop could put pressure on prices. Will require careful marketing for adequate profit.

TURKEY MARKETINGS expected to be up 15 per cent this year but many are light weight birds. Total poundage will not change much and prices should be reasonable. Steady sales should keep markets stable.

WHEAT EXPORTS have held up well with record Churchill season partially off-setting West Coast strike. Marketings likely to follow last year's pattern. Commercial supplies of all grains may be allowed to dwindle to make more effective elevator space.

BARLEY EXPORTS, after very creditable start this year, are likely to slow up as European crop is harvested and huge U.S. feed supplies start flowing to world markets. Malting market likely to remain reasonably good.

SUBSIDY PAYMENTS for Prairies practically neutral, favoring no particular crop. Most Government activity tends to center on wheat, probably because of large supplies. There is some talk of building forage reserves, but so far need for feed grain reserves seems overlooked.

HIGH U.S. PRODUCTION plus record, or near-record, stocks add up to strong push in export markets and increase in livestock. For perspective, here are a few U.S. production figures (47-56 average in brackets): corn, 3.6 billion (3.1); wheat, 1.4 billion (1.1); oats, 1.4 billion (1.3); soybeans, 561 million (296); barley, 466 million (303); sorghum grain, 579 million (166).

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

REACTION TO GRAIN GROWER AID

CFA President H. H. Hannam. "The August 30 address by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons in which he dealt with the future development of national agricultural policy in Canada, as well as with the payment of \$40 million to western grain growers on an acreage basis, deserves very careful study by Canadian farmers. It contains some heartening statements and some disheartening ones. It promises the implementation of some major demands of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and rejects another-the payment of deficiency payments on grain. It also provides some welcome financial assistance to Western farmers - and more particularly to the man with smaller acreage and/or low income - in the form of payments of \$1 per acre on farmers' specified acreages up to the maximum of \$200 per farm. This financial assistance is announced as

being 'for one year only,' and insofar as it may be taken to represent a response to farmers' demands for more adequate prices for western grain, it is adequate.

"While the supplementary payments which are to be made constitute a government recognition of the need for more adequate incomes for prairie grain growers, it is a negative answer to the Western farmer who has been asking that his problem be met through national price support and stabilization programs. This is very much to be regretted. The important measures of agricultural policy which the Prime Minister has announced for future presentation to parliament are good in themselves but are not a substitute for the adequacy of price in relation to costs."

Farmers' Union of Alberta President A. W. Platt. "We are pleased that the government is at last giving some consideration to the Western grain grower. We are also pleased that they

are apparently giving special attention to the small farmer. He can stand all the help he can get. However, we are disappointed that the government has departed from the principle of deficiency payments. This plan takes into consideration the prices received by farmers and the cost of production. . The problem is that owing to conditions entirely beyond the farmers' control the price at which he must sell his grain has been decreasing and the cost of production has been increasing. The purpose of deficiency payments was to make up to a minimun level this deficiency in income. If the government goes ahead with the proposed scheme, our objective will not be accomplished. The rates and maximum are too low. We assume this is only a stop gap measure.'

Manitoba Federation of Agriculture President S. E. Ransom. "The recently announced payment to Prairie grain growers by the government is inadequate. The choice of period upon which the payment was based will have serious implications. Requests have been made previously to the government for deficiency payments for the crop years 1955-56 and 1956-57. Such payments would have amounted to \$228 million. Further representations were to have been made following the close of the crop year, last July 31, after the total situation had become known with regard to deficiency payments for the 1957-58 crop year. Requests, upon a basis of deficiency payments, were considered to be for minimum amounts. In view of the approach adopted by the government, further consideration of this matter would have to be given by the whole of Western agriculture before proper and appropriate action.

Interprovincial Farm Union President Jas. Patterson. "Results of a rural poll of farmers and businessmen indicate a near unanimous disappointment in the relief measure announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker in the appropriation of \$40 million for West-

(Please turn to page 60)



Harold Copeland (left) discusses his profitable laying flock operations with local Pioneer Feed dealer, Jack Peart of the Brampton Milling Company, who make Pioneer Feed delivery in bulk.

"PIONEER Has Proved Profitable to Me for Over 11 Years"

says Harold Copeland, Erin, Ont.

After getting his army discharge from the Artillery, Harold Copeland did his basic training in poultry management by working for a year for C. F. Luckham. Secretary of the Poultry Industry Committee, prior to graduating to and from the O.A.C. Poultry Short Course.

In 1946 Harold started his own poultry business and began producing top quality eggs. He has been following the Pioneer Poultry Feeding Program for the past 11 years. He now has a capacity for 4,800 birds of a high producing strain. Replacement chicks are started three times a year in January, May and September. This program utilizes space and equipment most efficiently and maintains a constant egg supply. All replacement pullets are reared in confinement.

Pioneer special complete confinement pullet developing ration and the complete $17\,^\circ\!6$ Hi-Ener. G. Laying Ration is his choice of feeding program.

To round out his farming operations, he maintains a dozen purebred Yorkshire sows under the Advanced Registry testing policy. The present Yorkshire boar sired a recent litter with a score of 90.

Harold and his family take a keen interest and enjoyment in the farm operation. Still the very practical and observant student, Harold also is a stickler for maintaining exacting records. He knows his egg production, feed costs and profit per hen, per year.

Harold has tested other poultry and hog feeds against Pioneer but, again and again his records show that no other feed has ever made him as much money as Pioneer.

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If you need more room in the farm house for the children, more accommodation for hired hands, more all-round convenience for everybody in the home, a spare room for visitors... or if you simply need more space for relaxation, don't let a shortage of ready cash stop you from going ahead with building plans now.

If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M... in the form of a Farm Improvement Loan. Talk it over with the manager of your nearest B of M branch this week.



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INTERNATIONAL 560

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YOU'VE NEVER had anything like it and neither has anyone else! Here's Harvester's answer to the power needs of big-hitch farmers throughout the west. Powered by a great new Multi-Range SIX CYLINDER direct-start diesel (or gasoline) engine, to give you the smoothest, most efficient, most economical big-farm power yet. Here's a new world of economy and efficiency, plus the widest governed range for the greatest speed-power flexibility ever known.

And you've never handled so much rugged power so easily. With the I-560 you step into a new

world of hydraulic power, a new world of comfort and convenience—with every feature you've ever wanted for the easiest, finest work you've ever enjoyed doing. Low-cost options include the famous IH Torque Amplifier—vastly improved Hydra-Touch hydraulics—tractortailored power steering—completely independent power take-off.

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INTERNATIONAL

HARVESTER



Three Holstein steers, fed by R. G. Good at Brantford, Ont., have gained 500 lb. in 9 months and earned a price spread of up to 10¢ per lb.

Holstein Steers —

by DON BARON

Will They Win a Place in the Feedlot?

ALL it a split personality if you like, but the milkingest cow in the country is winning another reputation of an entirely different sort. Soaring prices for Western range steers have forced many Eastern beef men to look elsewhere for cattle. Some of them have turned to steers of the big black and white dairy breed.

"Holsteins always gain weight faster, give me a better price spread, and make me more money than the beef-bred steers I feed," says Ontario farmer R. G. Good, who has been feeding 25 of each kind for the past 4 years on his Brantford dairy farm.

Steer feeding is a sideline with Good, but he recalls that he has made margins of 10 and 12 cents per pound on Holsteins. "1 can buy them at low prices in the fall, yet they fetch within 2 or 3 cents per pound of the market top when fattened and sold for slaughter. I have never taken less than a 5-cent spread between cost price and selling price on Holsteins. On some lots of beef cattle, 1 have made no margin at all."

For instance, he bought purebred Holstein steers for 11 to 14 cents in September and October last year, roughed them through on hay and silage until the first of February, and then began feeding 8 pounds of grain (without concentrate) per day. Ten weeks later, the steers went to pasture. After the flush of spring grass was over, rations were increased to 14 pounds of corn and cob chop which was fed for 7 or 8 weeks. Those steers sold as high as 22 cents per pound on the buoyant early summer market, and weighed up a gain of 500 pounds in the 9 months.

In Prince Edward Island, R. D. McKinnon has carried Good's idea further. He established what is probably the biggest feedlot in the province. He carries 300 dairy-bred steers in a year-round operation. He buys them from neighboring dairy farmers, and grows them on pasture or grass silage. Then he puts them into feedlot for about 2 months of full feeding. in which they get 15 to 17 pounds of mixed grains per day. The steers eat about 1,000 pounds of grain each before going off

to market, and they usually kill out into commercial grade carcasses.

Even in the heart of the ranching country, the Holstein has got cattlemen taking a second look. One rancher turned Holstein bulls out with his cow herd this year, for the obvious purpose of getting a calf crop with crossbred vigor, and the tremendous growth ability of the dairy animal.

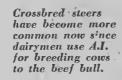
NO one ever denied that the black and white animals make remarkable growth. Some cattlemen are recalling that, over the years, it is the one breed which has been continually selected for size and rapid growth—characteristics which helped make it the heaviest milker around.

Now, there is some evidence that the black and whites don't eat everything in sight to make their rapid gains either.

Four years ago, when the Ontario Advanced Registry policy for testing beef cattle was making its hesitant beginning, and reluctant beef breeders failed to fill up the Guelph testing station with their calves, a group of Holsteins were brought in "more to keep the stable warm than for any other reason." Those steers surprised even loyal Holstein enthusiasts.

The five steers, which were from outstanding milk producing strains, gained faster on the average than animals of the recognized beef breeds on test at the same time (2.6 pounds per day compared to 1.94). They ate 1 lb. less grain and ½ lb. less hay per pound of gain, than did the beef breeds, too. And they returned more money over feed costs, when sold for slaughter than the beef cattle on test, in spite of lower carcass grades, and, hence, lower prices.

Results were much the same when Holstein steers were fed to market finish at the Colorado Experiment Station a year ago. These were raised to 13 months of age on (Please turn to page 34)





fGuide photo

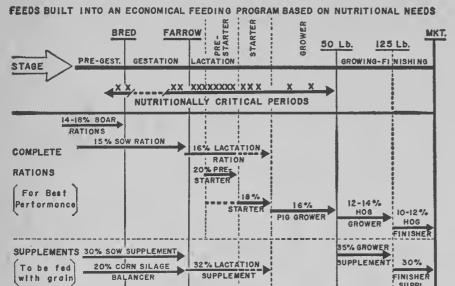


Dr. D. V. Catron.

HOG producer's profit is made or lost in the first 4 weeks of a pig's growth," Dr. Damon V. Catron, Iowa State College swine research head, told the 53rd annual convention of the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association. "From farrowing to 50 pounds weight is the critical period for nutrition-disease dangers are also highest at this time. Too many producers don't start thinking about feeding for market until the animal is half grown.

CHART 1

LIFE CYCLE SWINE FEEDING PROGRAM



Give Hogs What They Need

"Feeding for profit begins with a proper plane of nutrition for both the sire and dam. This doesn't mean that the parent stock has to be kept at a high level of feeding all the time. Tests at Iowa State College's swine research center have shown that feed economies can be safely made in the post-breeding period for the boar, and during the gestation and pre-gestation period for the sow. As feed makes up about 75 per cent of the costs of swine production, the exact times for high and low level feeding are important for producers to know. (See Chart 1.)

"For a high percentage of conception, sows should be fed liberally on well balanced rations just before and after breeding. Big litters of strong piglets are developed through adequate, but not overfeeding, during the breeding and gestation periods. Pig costs at farrowing can be reduced 25 to 50 per cent by (1) full-feeding corn silage, or (2) hand feeding a restricted complete balanced ration during the gestation period."

Lactation is also a nutritionally critical period. More and thriftier pigs will be saved per litter when sows are adequately fed during lactation.

Recent research shows that specially formulated, highly fortified, highenergy sow rations, containing thyroid stimulants, which are full fed from farrowing time until the pigs are weaned, will save from one-fourth to one-half

more pigs per litter, and also increase weaning weights.

"As far as the baby pigs are con-cerned, the foundation for fast, economical gains is laid down at farrowing time. The development of modern, highly fortified pre-starter and starter rations for piglets has been a great boon to the hog producer. Get your baby pigs on milk fast! There is a 50 per cent decrease in protective antibodies in the baby pig every 3 hours after birth. Sow's milk is still the best known ration for them, and you want a lot of it as soon as possible, especially disease-preventing colostrum milk which is rich in gamma globu-

Sows that don't come into milk, and poor milking sows have long been a problem in many herds. Intravenous injections of the milk let-down hormone (oxytocin) will generally release enough for one nursing. Thyroprotein (iodinated casein) put in the feed during gestation at the rate of 100 m.m. per pound of ration will increase the sow's early milk flow.

"By doing a good job of feeding baby pigs from farrowing to 50 pounds weight, you get better livability, less scouring, and heavier weaning weights. This fills the reserve 'nutritional gas tanks' of the piglets at a time when their feed volume requirements are low, and saves on

(Please turn to page 36)

Bedding for Beef

N additional profit of \$13.21 on a steer is the kind of talk to make any cattleman sit up and take notice. But it's more than talk. It actually happened last winter at the University of Saskatchewan, and simply by providing plenty of straw bedding in the feedlot.

Dr. C. M. Williams of the University's Department of Animal Husbandry, had set up a trial to find the economic importance of bedding and shelter in winter. There were 36 Hereford steers divided into 6 lots of 6 steers each, as follows:

Lot 1 was in a feedlot without bedding or shelter. Lot 2 had bedding but no shelter. Lot 3 had bedding and a baled straw shed. Lot 4 was without bedding but had the straw shelter. Lot 5 was protected by a 10' board fence without straw bedding. Lot 6 had both the fence and the bedding.

The steers went on feed October 9 and were slaughtered February 21. During that time, the bedded steers gained 0.6 lb. per day more than those without bedding. This was enough to cover extra costs, including straw, and still show a substantial increase in profit.

Here are some of the figures. The daily rate of gain per head was 2.49 lb. with bedding, 1.89 lb. without bedding, while feed intake was the same (29 lb. per day). The cost of straw bedding per steer was \$2.75

(at \$12 per ton), but the total extra gain per bedded steer was 79 lb. at per lb., increasing the profit by \$13.21 per steer compared with the unbedded ones. Furthermore, steers in bedded pens arrived at blue grade 2 weeks ahead of steers without bedding!

Dr. Williams explains that bedding not only provides the steer with an insulated layer to lie on, but the manure pack "heats" and makes a warm bed at 40° to 50°F. Early in the feeding period, the manure pack in the straw shed was about 5° warmer than in the other pens, and the difference had reached 12° to 15° by the end of the feeding period. It diminished gradually after the steers were taken out.

The advantage of bedding was pronounced with all types of shelter. It was proved that a covered manure pack required fewer additions of straw after snowfalls, and remained unfrozen longer than when it was completely exposed. A further point in its favor was that steers in bedded pens lay down 20 per cent more during the daytime than those in unbedded pens. The time spent lying down at night was not checked.

As has been mentioned previously, all pens of steers consumed essentially the same amount of feed, but efficiency of gain-the pounds of total digestible

(Please turn to page 36)

WITH



Steers with bedding gained faster and reached top grade sooner in the tests.

WITHOUT



Without bedding, steers made much less profit for same quantity of feed.

TED L. TOWNSEND dealt with the purposes and rights of leasing, and obligations of the parties concerned, in our September issue. In Part II he provides pertinent observations on leasing arrangements to meet changing farm conditions



On this well operated farm, the tenant and his three sons have some 1,600 acres of the best Manitoba farm land, and upwards of \$40,000 invested in equipment.

The Rights of Leasing

PART II

GOOD lease is a means of promoting good relations between the parties concerned for the term of the tenancy, by putting into writing the respective rights and the responsibilities of each party which have been mutually agreed upon at the beginning of the contract.

The provisions of the lease should be simple and easily understood, but should cover all important considerations involved. Like a will, it has legal implications and needs someone with specialized knowledge, experience and training to assist in drawing up the document covering the provisions de-

The perfect lease, like the perfect landlord and perfect tenant, is an ideal to aim at rather than an achievement readily reached. An ideal farm lease would promote the greatest productivity and profit from the farm, and share the returns in proportion to the value of the contribution made by each party to the contract: easy to conceive but difficult to deliver.

The type of farming will largely determine the type of lease most common to a given area.

Cash Lease

CASH leases are more common where the products produced are difficult to divide, or where their production and marketing are so involved that the landlord wants no part of them. Dairy farms, where leased, are usually on a cash basis. Pasture and hay land are usually for a cash consideration also. The cash rental lease is usually simple, with less chance of controversy. The landlord, if he collects, has a definite steady income. He is not greatly concerned about the farm operations. He assumes less risk than in a share crop lease, but also foregoes his chance of sharing in good crops at good prices.

The tenant under a cash lease is generally allowed more independence in the operation of the farm, and receives full benefit from his own superior management if he is success-

The greatest disadvantage to cash rental is that it does not automatically adjust to a change in economic conditions. If the cash rent is set during years of poor crops and poor prices, it will not be realistic during good times, and vice versa. If cash rents are too high they may be difficult to collect, or tenants may not be interested in leasing the property at all.

Tenants are more inclined to exploit the farm under a cash 'rental agreement. They may take all they can out of it over a short period, then give it up.

Crop Share Lease

 T^{HE} one-third share of crop lease is common to the Prairie Provinces. In it, the landowner or landlord agrees to pay the land taxes; he may also lease the land with or without buildings. The tenant agrees to furnish all labor, horse or tractor power; all equipment, feed and seed; to ray all seeding and harvesting expenses; and to deliver one-third share of the gross bushels of grain-wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye-to the nearest elevator free of charge to the landlord.

The third share crop lease does not fully reflect all the differences between the productive possibilities of farms in all areas. In areas where tenancy is common, tenants compete for good farms in the same manner that purchasers do, and rental terms reflect the value that is put on farms by those in the market.

There are a few variations from the one-third share crop lease on grain farms in the Prairie Provinces. Where land is poorly located, or near marginal in value, the one-quarter share of crop to the landlord is not unusual. In the best soil areas and locations, where farm land is in demand and higher in price, such as near the larger centers of population, on main highways, where buildings are above average and connected to hydro, the tenant may pay part or all of the current taxes in addition to delivering oneTypes of Lease in This Article

Cash Lease

Crop Share Lease

Combination Crop Share and Cash Lease

Acre-Offset Lease

Half Crop Share Lease Livestock Share Lease

Labor Share Lease

third share of crop to the landlord. In some areas of the United States where much corn is grown, two-fifths and three-fifths shares of crop leases are

WHEN tenants wish to grow certain special crops in addition to, or in rotation with, the usual grain crops, such as sugar beets, potatoes, canning crops, sunflowers, forth, all of which require additional labor, the rental share to the landowner is less than one-third. For instance, the common rental share for sugar beets is from one-fifth to oneseventh delivered to the factory or beet loader. Potatoes and row canning crops require a similar share to the landlord. Field peas, sunflowers and soybeans vary from one-third to onequarter share. The cost of seed for peas and soybeans is high and harvesting often difficult. Sunflowers and soybeans are grown in rows and cultivated. Combines may have to be adapted for harvesting these crops. Therefore, the trend is for the landowner to receive only a quarter share of these special crops unless he bears a share or all of the cost of seed and possibly a share of the harvesting

Since rapeseed grown for oil requires no special equipment nor extra labor for producing it, and since seed costs are reasonable the one-third crop share delivered to local elevator is usual. Where the seed from special crops has to be delivered to a factory or market some distance from the farm - 25 or more miles - then the landowner frequently pays the cost of delivering his share of these crops.

Quite frequently individuals and companies wish to lease an acreage of

well-prepared land, usually summerfallow, for the growing of some special crop such as sugar beets, potatoes or some canning crops, and they take full responsibility for all seed, labor and other costs in the growing of the special crop. Only one crop is taken and they do no work on the land after the crop is removed. Thus the summerfallow, or other well-prepared land, is lost to the farm operator for productive purposes for that season. In such cases the farm operator rightly asks a fairly high cash rental, often \$25 to \$50 an acre, for the use of the land for the one crop. If the operator is a tenant, the landowner will expect his full share of this cash rental, and perhaps more.

Occasionally an individual will lease an acreage which otherwise would have been in summerfallow that year for the growing of potatoes or other row crops. In this case, the crop grown is a summerfallow substitute and the cash rental is usually nominal, from \$5 to \$15 per acre, provided the land is left in good condition for a subsequent crop.

Leasing farm land, and in particular this leasing of a portion of a farm for the growing of a special crop on a seasonal basis, should not be confused with so called "contract farming" which is being widely discussed these days. In this latter case the farm operator, whether he be tenant or owneroperator, contracts with some company or individual to grow a specified acreage of some special crop like sugar beets, canning crops, registered or certified seed, and delivers all of his production under contract to the other party at an agreed price, or

(Please turn to page 57)

Learn to Live

Basic know-how can be acquired on the farm, but the future farmer really needs a broad education for a rewarding life

by E. H. LANGE

position in comparison to that of his neighbors. Since the general level of education in Canada has been rising steadily, a Grade VIII education was of much greater advantage to the father 30 years ago than it is to his son today.

What training, then, is needed? What education should a farm owner-manager have to equip him for the future? This question is now being discussed and debated by committees on agricultural education right across Canada. It has been my privilege to be a member of one of these committees for the last two years. I have also had the opportunity to meet members of similar committees from the Canadian East and West. I have spoken to most of those directing vocational agricultural training in Canada and have met, at conferences, the leaders of such training courses from the U.S.A. I have discussed education for farming with many farm leaders and former vocational agricultural students. I shall attempt to summarize and interpret, to the best of my ability, the more advanced thinking of these people.

THERE is no doubt that the vast majority of the basic agricultural know-how still must come from experience on the farm. Many basic skills must be learned by doing them at home. A true appreciation and intimate knowledge of farm life is also important. But it is just as important for the future farmer to obtain a broad basic knowledge in the regular school system. The mastery of the three R's is as important to farming as to most other occupations. A fundamental knowledge of biology and science helps the farmer to understand the laws and forces of nature he works with. A study of literature broadens his thinking and may assist him to find a new approach to an old problem. A knowledge of history and civics makes it easier for him to understand and judge current events in his community, his country, his world. How could anyone say that these subjects are not needed by the farmer? Yes-a good high school education, a full Grade XII, will make it easier to be successful on the farm. In fact, in a rural, less densely populated community, the individual citizen is called upon to perform

Prof. Lange, director of the diploma course in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, has had wide experience in adult education.

public service and assume public responsibility more often than in the city. A broad basic education is essential.

WHAT about vocational training or specialized training for farming?

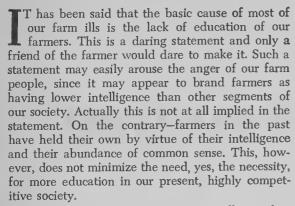
Let us realize first of all, that farming is not production only. It is not only the growing of grain or the raising of livestock. It is business management and marketing as well. Even beyond that, farming is one vital link in a huge chain which has been called "Agribusiness"—a chain linking producer, processor, distributor and retailer to the all-important boss—the consumer. This chain is essentially one big business—the business of producing food.

If this is true, then the farmer as the primary producer has at least an equal stake and an equal responsibility in this vast interdependent colossus and if he is to exert his rightful influence in the shaping of his affairs as a partner in this huge business, he must have knowledge far beyond the production level, far beyond the fence lines of his farm. It is this broader knowledge only which will gain and hold for him his rightful place. Farm leaders will readily agree that it is in the field beyond the production level that many of their important decisions must be made.

Against this background—what vocational training for farming is required in Canada? What will be needed by the future farm manager?

All will agree that production information is as important as ever and must be taught in vocational agricultural courses. The farmer must be able and ready to use the newest, most efficient plants, animals and machines. He must ensure that production information reaches him quickly and efficiently. He must ensure also that each new generation of farmers is ready to receive it. He must know the sources of this information and be able to interpret and apply it in his own peculiar set of circumstances.

In addition to giving production information, our agricultural schools will need to continue to put additional emphasis on (Please turn to page 37)



Let us realize that education essentially is a key which opens the door to a more abundant life and, usually, to more prosperous living. A skilled, well adjusted mind is a powerful tool continually working for its owner, helping him to adjust himself to new situations, helping him to make correct decisions and to shape his environment to his liking.

Let us realize also that in the battle of brains of modern living, not only the total education of an individual is of importance, but also his relative



Machinery is a major farming cost, and knowing how it works will help put it to the very best use.



Courses in plant science and animal husbandry give a better understanding of modern techniques, and bring farmer and scientist together as a team.



Discussions are a means of teaching, and are especially suitable for developing the trained leadership that will benefit an up-to-date Canadian agriculture.



THE dog burst from the diteh, a veritable dynamo of waving black hair, skidding paws and agitated tail fringe. Phil was pedaling at a fair speed but still able to glimpse the brown dots above the animal's eyes. It looked so much like old Tuff, his throat hurt. Old Tuff would most eertainly have been along on a Saturday morning such as this. Just try and keep him home!

Knobby gray elouds seudded aeross a dirtylooking Oetober sky. The graveled road stretched a mile ahead and pebbles sprayed fanwise from Phil's back wheel. Even from this distance the prairie wind brought with it the smell of decaying vegetation drowning in the marshes. He could hear Brad's water eanteen elanking against the buekles on his pack, up ahead. Spurting into the lead, Phil nodded to his friend as he passed. It was good to be out of the house. Good to feel the air whistling past his ears. Mom didn't nag anymore; just managed to look reproachful all of the time.

Phil guessed he had been a stinker these last few months, but he didn't know how to stop. If Mom and Pop hadn't been so sneaky about Tuff, he could have forgiven them. But to send the dog away like that when he'd been eamping out over the week end! He'd known it was eoming; had tried to eover up for the pooch. But the day the baby eornered the dog behind the living-room chair was the last straw. Tuff's eyes had been wild and white, an ominous growl had rumbled deep in his throat.

a baby in the house, was just too much for a eanine to understand. Her arrival had upset Phil's life too; the gang began using someone else's home for headquarters, then slowly drifted away, with only Brad stieking around because of their similar interest in guns and the outdoors. Phil knew Mom eared very little for Brad, although she didn't say much. He had heard her remark to Dad once, not knowing Phil was near. "That Brad is so poised and polite," she said, "I ean't really pin down my dis-like for the boy. He just seems ineapable of a straightforward glanee." What does she expeet, Phil thought at the time. A guy ean't be going to other people's houses always. Brad was the only one left, now.

house falling down when you slammed the door! Bonnie was a cute enough little kid. Funny as the diekens, now that she was 2 years old. It was just that Phil eouldn't look at her without thinking of old Tuff. And she was always underfoot . . . like this morning, when he and Brad were assembling their stuff. He hadn't meant to knoek her down, but

by DOROTHY M. POWELL

The wheat field alongside the game preserve was owned by a Mr. MeIntosh and, earlier in the year, he had given the boys permission to shoot gophers whenever they wished. It was Brad who suggested they use it as a blind; one boy remaining in the field to allay suspicion, the other sneaking into the preserve. Twice now they had nearly been apprehended by patroling Mounties, but the element of thrill always drew them back to it.

THE brown stubble crunehed like soda craekers beneath their feet. "What do you expect to shoot here today?" Phil asked.

"Gophers, maybe, or a rabbit." Brad replied. His dark eyes suddenly glittered. "It's open season for dueks, too, you know.

"You're erazy," Phil retorted. "We don't have a lieense.

"So! We don't have a lieense!"

"I still say you're erazy," Phil repeated.

They flipped a eoin for first into the preserve, and Phil won. As usual, Brad would fire two shots close together if the necessity arose for Phil to slip under eover.

The interlacing serub oaks'broke the wind in the game preserve. It was quiet, except for the creaking of branches and the fluttering rattle of a few tenacious leaves. Phil went silently along the path he knew, heading for the marshes on the far side. If there were any dueks in this vicinity, they would most likely be in the marshes. He didn't think he'd try to nab one, though. Too risky. Still, the idea nibbled at his mind. He wished Brad hadn't thought of it. If they were eaught, there would be a real stink. Gophers were a darn sight safer.

The trees thinned and Phil's boots began to sink into the spongy ground. The swamp surface stretehed out endlessly, a sodden brown broadloom of dead grasses. Bulrushes pointed skinny fingers at the sky, bending stiffly in the wind. A gusting breeze lifted Phil's knitted toque from his head, depositing it a good 10 yards away. It teetered a moment on a waving elump of rushes, then disappeared. Starting toward the spot slowly, he bent low to watch the water (Please turn to page 38)



Not Too Deep in Debt

How five young farmers got started with the help of VLA credit and what they were able to do with it

S there a chance for the young man who wants his own farm? If he inherits enough money, or a farm in reasonable condition, he stands as good a chance as the rest. But with the very limited amount of capital that most have, the temptation is to turn away from the land and seek a future elsewhere.

There is another way. With an adequate, long-term credit program that he can handle, the young farmer can equip himself, stock his farm to some extent and build up a satisfactory acreage without getting hopelessly into debt. That's the aim of the Veterans' Land Act, which some believe might serve as a model for agricultural credit generally.

To find out how Veterans' credit works on the farm, The Country Guide visited five of them in eastern Saskatchewan. All these farmers had started on run-down properties, with relatively small acreages broken for cultivation, but with suitable opportunities for expansion. This made it harder initially, but at least it gave them a fighting chance and reduced their immediate credit needs.

VLA covers a variety of people and circumstances, but for full-time farmers-the group we are discussing now-the initial credit is up to \$6 000 for the purchase of land and buildings, building materials, livestock and farm equipment. Not more than \$1,200 of this may be used for livestock and equipment. The veteran is expected to make a down payment of 10 per cent, and must repay twothirds of the loan for land, buildings and permanent improvements within 25 years at 3½ per cent. The remaining 231/3%, plus any amount loaned for livestock and equipment, is not repayable if the veteran fulfils the terms of his contract for 10 years.

There is an additional loan up to \$3,000, with a down payment of either \$1 in cash or equity in the property for each \$2 borrowed. This is repayable in full at 5 per cent up to 25 years, or the remaining period of his contract if he is already estab-

The veteran who applies for these loans must appear with his wife before a regional advisory committee, which considers such things as their suitability, experience, financial resources and physical fitness. If these conditions are met, the property must be considered suitable by the committee and approved by the district superintendent before the loan is available. One feature that is given particular attention is whether the property is large enough for the type of farming the veteran proposes.

Here is an example. Say a veteran wants to buy a \$9,300 farm and also stock and equipment for \$1,200. He can get assistance under the Veterans' Land Act providing he makes a down payment of \$480 (10 per cent of the initial loan for land purchase) and \$1,500 contribution on an additional loan of \$4,500. This means an annual repayment on \$3,200 at 31/2 per cent over 25 years, and on \$3,000 at 5 per cent over 25 years, making a total annual payment of \$407.02. If he ful-

by RICHARD COBB

fils his contract for 10 years, he does not repay \$1,120 (23\%%) of the cost of the land and the \$1,200 loan for stock and equipment.

There are proposals before the Federal Cabinet to increase the limit of credit to achieve more satisfactory results. The feeling is that some veterans, who have been able to develop their farms along sound lines, are now left in mid-air through lack of capital. An additional \$9,000 has been mentioned as a possibility.

In addition to the loans, the veteran has a free appraisal of the farm, enabling him to make the deal with his eyes open, and he also has the help of VLA fieldmen in planning and managing his operations. All this is his for the asking, but he is the man who makes the decisions.

Here is how it has worked out in the five cases selected at random in eastern Saskatchewan.



Steve Prokopchuk stands beside his new home. The old shanty is behind him.

WHEN Steve Prokopchuk took over his Swan Plain farm in 1947, it was badly run down. The decrepit buildings included an old log barn and a two-storey shanty with an outside staircase. He had three head of cattle, grew mostly grain, and he and his wife had to work off the farm in

Through VLA, Steve had \$4,800 to buy a half-section, \$1,200 for equipment and \$2,000 later to build a home. The total cost of his house was \$4,100, including \$960 for a carpenter, but the rest of the work was done by himself and his brothers.

He cleared and broke 80 acres of heavy bush and seeded part of it for grass. He was also using 80 acres of Crown Land for grazing at 50¢ per head of cattle per season. His own land now includes 70 acres of pasture and 30 acres of hay and late pasture. He also grows grain. By this

summer he had a Hereford bull, 11 cows, 5 yearlings and 9 calves. The herd is practically all Hereford now, and he is keeping the females to build up a registered herd. Steve also keeps from 6 to 10 purebred Yorkshire sows, selected for average bacon type, and each producing 2 litters a

The equipment now includes two tractors, and also a combine, bulldozer and welder he shares with his brothers. They have been running a sawmill and selling lumber, but Steve feels he can drop out of it now and concentrate on his farm. For his own building he was able to cut local spruce on a permit and to rent a planer. This allowed him to considerably reduce the cost of the new 5room home for his wife and three children, a new garage and machine shed, and a reconstructed barn to replace the old log structure. He took a short course in electrical wiring at Saskatoon, and was able to handle his own electrical installations and have them passed by an inspector.

It has been a rough road for the Prokopchuks, but there's daylight ahead of them. His own comment is: "I've now got a basic herd I can begin to be proud of, I have a nice home, and the time has come to earn a living from my farm."

OTTO GARES has a talent for designing and constructing farm buildings. It's just as well, because his Melville farm had nothing he wanted, except a small house, when he moved in with his family in 1947.

With VLA loans of \$1,200 for equipment, \$3,800 for land and \$1,000 for building materials, he went to work on the original half-section and bought 3 more quarters. Now he has 250 acres in cereals and an expanding grass acreage, with livestock as the main project.

The old log barn didn't fit into Otto's idea of farming, so first he built a cement-block poultryhouse with 20 laying nests, and then a neat row of small brooder houses. Next came a

40' by 60' machine shed with laminated rafters and aluminum sheathing. The latest addition was a barn with a double-lined interior wall and a fan working from a thermostat. The barn houses calves and a few hogs, and has a milking parlor, milk room, feed bins and a hammer mill close to the mangers, and a hayloft above.

Otto Gares ships milk from his 12 cows into nearby Melville and keeps a large laying flock, for which he bought 400 replacement chicks this year. Looking ahead, he doesn't see much of a future if he has a large acreage in grain, so he's planning to increase his forage production and hopes to have between 30 and 40 milk cows to turn it into eash.



The machine shed, laying house, brooder houses and a barn built by Gares.



Carl Hrappsted moved an entire farm to a new location on a main highway.

POR Carl Hrappsted of Wadena, the VLA loans meant a move to a better location on a main highway, where he now has 3 quarter-sections. There is also the section on his old farm, a few miles away, and a rented half-section.

Carl's VLA credits were \$2,400 for a tractor, \$2,300 to buy land, and \$4,100 for permanent improvements, including some cement and hauling a second-hand house to the new site.

Carl has 27 Hereford and 3 Holstein cows. He had an unlucky break when a \$1,000 grade A bull he bought was anything but grade A, but he's building up despite this setback.

There's plenty of room for pasture and hay, so he's thinking of going out of the hog business and concentrating on beef. Carl thinks he would do better to buy feeders for a quicker turnover, but the sticker is finding the money and the time to watch for good buys.

Now he has sufficient land and a 2-storey home for his wife and 4 children, Carl Hrappsted feels that he can keep going, despite the uncertainties of agriculture. He looks out on the highway and says: "I've had to do my share of snowplowing at the old place, but here I'm not far from town, the kids can get to school easily, and things are a whole lot better than they used to be."



John Datema has built up a good mixed farm, including this turkey flock.

Like the others, John Datema of Saltcoats has had to rebuild the old and build the new, since he started 10 years ago with an old house, a couple of granaries and not enough land. Now he has an attractive, well-treed farmstead and good prospects.

John increased his farm from a quarter to a full section with VLA loans of \$4,800 and \$2,800, and he received another \$1,200 for equipment. This gave him the lift he needed, and by this summer he had 30 Herefords, was milking 10 cows, had 180 Red Leghorns for eggs, was breeding a few logs and raising 1,500 Broad-Breasted Bronze turkeys. About 200 acres were being used for grain, and 20 for brome and alfalfa, with plenty of room to spare for wild hay.

The turkeys are a major enterprise. He houses the poults at first on a screen floor, and turns them loose in a 12-acre pasture from early summer until they are marketed in November. To save labor, he moves a granary close to the turkeys for feed storage, and the water comes from a 300-gallon tank through troughs with automatic controls. The summer housing is a pole-type shelter with roosts, open on the south side, but well protected by trees.

"I'm sure glad of the help I got from VLA," says John. He and his wife have made the most of it, and as well as developing a productive farm, they can now live in pleasant, landscaped surroundings.

. (Please turn to page 60)



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Ideas Galore On This Turkey Farm

PLENTY of things can happen when a farmer starts to specialize and expand his operations, especially if his expansion involves anything as temperamental as a turkey. A single mistake might become a disaster. The cost of labor and equipment might get out of hand. A market might be difficult to find when the birds are ready, or the selling price might fall below the cost of production.

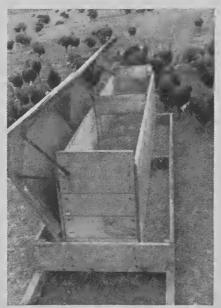
But Earl Connell, who farms at Spencerville in eastern Ontario, is one who doesn't bat an eyelash at such hazards. One reason is that his turkey program is bristling with innovations and ideas designed to forestall such eventualities.

Like plenty of turkey growers in Canada, Connell expanded his flock this year. He raised 3,000 heavy birds in 1957, boosted his numbers to 9,000 this year, and if all goes well, he thinks he might double that again in 1959.

Most of his birds run on range, and to keep pests away at night, he has mounted three searchlights on a small oscillating electric fan. These point out over the runs at various angles, and when in operation, the fan swings back and forth, sweeping the entire turkey run with light to frighten away intruders.

He devised his own inexpensive watering system too, using water tubs and plastic pipe. An 800' length of pipe was stretched from his pump right across the runs, and tubs were placed at intervals along it. The pipe was fitted with a T-joint at each tub, and onto the joints went short lengths of plastic pipe, leading up to a float valve attached to the side of each tub. This system keeps a ready supply of fresh water close to every feed hopper on the range.

He designed and built his own feeders as well, and claims waste from them has been practically nil this summer. He has been feeding a mix of whole barley and pelleted feeds. Each hopper consists of a box, 8' long by 29" high, with a deep vertical-sided self-feeding trough along



The plywood roof tips out of the way when the feed hopper is being filled.



[Guide photo

Earl's home-made watering system, consists of plastic pipe and water tubs.

each side. They hold about 600 lb. of feed each. The plywood roofs are hinged in such a way that they tip off the hoppers for filling.

Connell figures that Broad-Breasted Bronze turkeys are the most profitable to grow, despite the trend toward white birds. But in any Bronze flock there is a shortage of birds in the 16- to 22-lb. weight range. To fill this gap, and to cater to those who insist on them, he grows 1,500 white ones.

Connell has gone a couple of steps further than just growing the birds. He built a killing and refrigeration unit right on his farm. Each fall, he kills his own birds and seeks out a market for them. He has paid particular attention to the specialty markets which big processors find difficult to serve. For instance, he has found that many immigrants to Canada still insist on a fresh-killed bird.

"These people are wrong," he maintains. "Frozen birds are easier and safer to handle, and are just as good to eat. In fact, it terrifies me when I think how many birds we sometimes have to process in a matter of hours, to get them onto a holíday market. We will have to educate these people to accept a frozen bird."

But despite his apprehension at handling birds this way, he has found a big market for New York dressed turkeys.

One other factor plays a part in

Connell's turkey business. He began growing grain corn 7 or 8 years ago, and found that by growing the early maturing varieties that were coming available for his short-season district, he could get yields of 75 bushels to the acre.

"Corn is wonderful turkey feed," he says, "but I couldn't afford to haul it all the way from western Ontario." He grows 20 acres of the crop now. —D.R.B.



Three spotlights, on an oscillating electric fan, sweep the turkey runs at night to chase off any intruders.

Fat Boosts Turkey Growth

RESEARCHERS have been able to get turkeys to market at 24 weeks of age by adding 10 per cent fat to the diet of tom turkeys from 20 to 24 weeks of age, says R. M. Blakely, turkey nutritionist at the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. The main advantages of adding fat are said to be higher energy in the diet, and more pounds of turkey per pound of feed. But the protein level of the diet must be maintained in the proper ratio if fat is added to get increased feed efficiency.

Mr. Blakely also says that a little faster growth has been produced by feeding starter mash in pelleted or crumbled form, rather than as ordinary mash. A Swift Current experiment showed the most rapid growth in diet where only the wheat was pelleted, and reground pellets, pellets and mash followed in that order. The beneficial effects of pelleting appear to be in the cereals themselves, possibly on account of their enzymes.

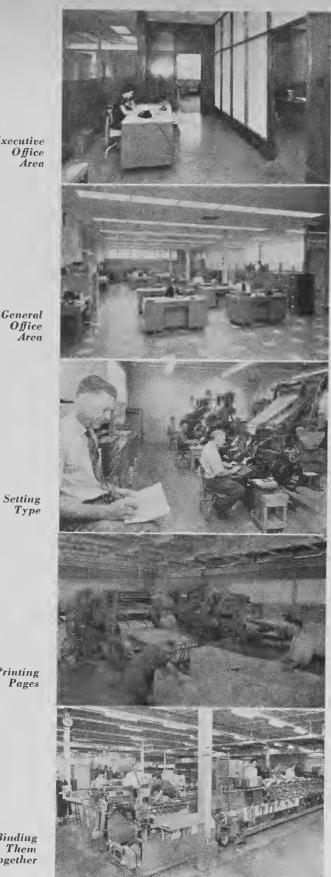
Another way that early growth of turkeys has been boosted was with a soluble antibiotic in the drinking water. When placed in the water during the first week of the poult's life, it has definitely increased the growth rate during the second week. It will probably not last much longer.

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It is our desire to provide for you in this publication what you want and need, when you need it, in a way that appeals to you. This is quite a job for Lorne Hurd and his editorial staff, but we're enthusiastic about the work they're doing. We hope you are, too.

Putting out a magazine like this takes a lot of people. You may never meet most of us, but you are very important to us, as without subscribers, a magazine is nothing. On the occasion of our move, we promise that we'll continue to bring you good entertainment and the kind of practical information and advice you want for happy, profitable living today and in the years to come.



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A Greenhouse for Pleasure and Profit

Economical and easy to build, this small greenhouse is a challenge to Jack Frost

by MARIE YOUNG



From April through to November the Young family at Eastend, Saskatchewan, enjoys towers and vegetables, because of this lean-to addition to their home.

A SMALL greenhouse may provide a lot of pleasure to people interested in gardening. It need not be an expensive structure, and it may be simple enough for any amateur to build.

Our greenhouse measures 8 by 12 feet, and was built as a lean-to on the south side of our house. We had a number of old storm sashes which we used for windows. A glass substitute proved to be very satisfactory for the roof, and has the advantage of lessening the threat from hail damage. The glass substitute may be used in all the sashes.

Benches 30 inches wide were built along the outside walls and were so constructed that they can be filled to a depth of eight inches with a friable, porous mixture of good loam, well rotted manure, leafmold and vermiculite. A smaller bench was placed in the center of the greenhouse, and a long shelf was built next to the house to hold pots of flowers.

Our greenhouse is used from early spring until late fall. It is closed during the winter because it is heated from the house. A small ventilator in the roof helps to regulate the temperature, which tends to run between 65 and 70 degrees in the early morning and 85 and 90 degrees during the main part of the day, and dropping down again to 65 degrees at night. Flowers and vegetables are started on the benches in late April or early May, and the seedlings are pricked out later into boxes, which are moved outside to harden off.

The main purpose of our greenhouse is to help us produce the best tasting and most luscious looking tomatoes possible. The seeds are sown in flats in the house during March and pricked out into the greenhouse benches in early May. Seeds sown right on the benches in early spring have given good results, but make the crop later. From the time the small plants are established, the greenhouse becomes a constant source of pleasure, which outweighs the small amount of work involved. The tomato plants are allowed to grow freely with very little pruning. They are trained to lath supports, and before many weeks reach the roof. One year we harvested more than 300 pounds of tomatoes which were ripened on the vines.

An occasional dusting, with an allpurpose tomato insecticide and fungicide, keeps the pest and blight problems in check, and while the seedlings are small, a light whitewash sprayed on the outside of the windows gives protection from extreme heat. This is easily washed off when no longer needed.

The greatest pleasure obtained from a small greenhouse is the challenge it offers to Jack Frost. There is a definite thrill in picking ripe tomatoes and fragrant flowers in November, when snow is on the ground and the thermometer hovers around the zero mark.



These thriving hothouse tomatoes were transplanted from flats in early May.

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Through Field

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

The first in a new series by the author of Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors. It is designed to show the reader glimpses of wildlife through the eyes of an artist, who is a specialist in this field



DOES this study of a white-tail buck seem familiar? Perhaps it is because you have seen him before—on a Country Guide cover. The evening glow is still in the sky and beside a small stream the buck stands quietly, listening for the sound of possible danger. Seeing such a picture, people often ask how it came to be painted. This new series will explore what it is in nature that interests the artist and this painting shall be our starting point.

The quirks of remembrance are odd indeed and no one knows it better than the artist, for it is out of such memories he creates. They are only fleeting, the experiences of life that etch themselves on the memory. Something happens, for a brief moment it is before you and then it is gone forever. Yet not really gone. Hidden in the subconscious, one day some chance association of sight or sound—perhaps of scent—touches the secret spring and the long-forgotten scene stands clear and vivid before you. Who has not had this experience?

In early years on the farm a daily summer chore was to bring home the cows, and many were the glimpses into the life of the wild seen on these daily rambles through the woods. Out of them grew a painting which appeared on The Country Guide for October 1944—two deer startled by a small boy on horseback herding some cows. Some years after this painting appeared, I was working on another picture of deer but without being able to work out the exact composition I

Late one afternoon as I drove along a country road I encountered a herd of cows, a boy on horseback following them. As I sat idly watching them pass, suddenly into my mind came the picture of an evening long ago when I also was bringing home the cows. At a bend in the road stood a splendid buck, his head turned slightly as if listening for some sound back in the timber. Suddenly the long-sought composition fell into place in my mind-I had my picture. Back in the studio I set a canvas on the easel and took up the brushes. The result appeared on the front cover of The Country Guide, October 1957.



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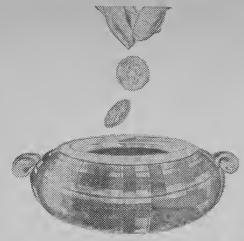




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Cost saving and volume sales are key points in management

Make Livestock **Enterprise Big Enough**

SECONDARY livestock enterprise on a grain farm should be large enough to make cost savings and a good income through volume sales, according to Dr. Phil Thair, agricultural economist at the University of Saskatchewan. Greater returns act in three ways, he says.

There is some saving on feed costs over a smaller set-up. There is considerably more saving on investment costs, as fixed cost decreases per unit when more animals are produced. The greatest increase in net income is through producing a larger herd, litter or flock. For example, a 10 to 15 cow herd produces a labor return of 30ϕ per hour, while a 50 to 60 cow herd returns \$1.60. A 3 to 4 sow herd yields 55¢ for an hour of labor, but 15 to 20 sows return \$2. A flock of 300 hens boosted to 1,200 hens would increase returns to 20¢ per bird.

Dr. Thair's second reason for increasing production is greater security. A larger business earns a larger income, greater savings can be made and invested in farm capital, and hence the farmer can be more secure.

The third result of a large livestock enterprise is that the farm can stand lower grain yields and still break even. An area demanding an average of 13 bushels of grain per acre to break even might get away with only 8 bushels if a sizeable livestock enterprise adds money to the farm. Coupled with this are the benefits animals and grass bring to the soil, and the opportunity for full employment that livestock give.

Dr. Thair underlines this last point when he says that farming is a highly competitive business, in which farmers who do not produce in winter compete with farmers who do, both nationally and internationally.

THERE are limitations on increasing the number of livestock. One is labor, and one rule is to have the enterprise large enough to occupy the farmer's full time, because it often does not pay to hire labor. Secondly, there is the cost of taking land out of cash crops to grow feed. It is a question of deciding whether the land produces a better net income as cash crops or in growing feed for livestock.

Another limitation is lack of capital. The farmer may have to make substantial sacrifices to increase his livestock at first, and plow back early returns into the business. Or he may have to take someone into partnership. Management ability can also limit the size of herd, but the operator could build up his enterprise as he gains experience. Better than average management gives good rewards. Use of existing buildings or starting improved practices at no extra cost also increase the reward. Proper disease control, a low death rate in the herd, and sound management of crops and livestock should give a fair return, says Dr. Thair.

Mobile Operating Table

THIS completely adjustable mobile operating table for farm animals, obtained by Dr. Gordon Godkin of Innisfail, Alta., is the answer to a veterinarian's prayer. It can be towed behind the car, and readied for action in 30 seconds at any farm equipped with electricity. Power is provided by a one-half horsepower electric motor operating hydraulic cylinders, and the machine can handle any farm animal up to 4,000 pounds.

Dr. Godkin, who shares his veterinary practice with his wife, Dr. Margaret Godkin, is completely "sold" on the new device, and wonders how he ever got along without one.



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More Comfort Wearing FALSE TEETH

They're Turning to **Push-Button Feeding**

RIRST thing beef farmer Joe Mahdal does each morning on his place at Chatham, Ont., is walk over to his big upright silo and push two buttons. Then he stands back to watch. The electrically powered unloader up in the silo begins to revolve, chewing off a layer of corn, carrying it to the edge of the silo and hurling it down the chute. Simultaneously, the "rotomatic" steel feed bunk that encircles the bottom of the silo begins

In about 10 minutes, the feed bunk is full, and his 75 steers are lined up around it, eating silage. Mahdal then pushes the buttons again to switch off the motors and walks back to the house for his own breakfast.

Sounds like a dream? Well, the old dream of push-button farming is becoming a reality across Ontario. Mahdal's silo is just one example. But in the past year, many more such automatic silos have been built.

A year ago, the manufacturer first marketed concrete-stave silos of 18 feet diameter or more, holding up to 900 tons of silage each. They were fitted with automatic unloaders and feeders. He soon discovered that farmers who were buying up more land, expanding their herds and looking for labor short-cuts, wanted to try them. He has been building them across southwestern Ontario evcr

Mahdal's silo is 20 feet wide by 50 feet high, and handles about 450 tons of silage. He grows nothing but corn and grass on his 85-acre farm in cashcropping Kent County, stores it as silage, and feeds it to the steers-about two lots per year.

OXFORD County dairyman Fred Cohoe, who has a 70-cow Holstein herd, is another who has turned to big upright silos and push-button feeding.

"I had a low-cost set-up before," he explains. "Some cows were stanchion tied, some were running loose. I had bunker and surface silos fitted with self-feeding gates. But things weren't satisfactory. There was surface spoilage on the silos, and since I want high production from my purebred herd, I couldn't make the cows eat tainted feed. The cows were crowded and nervous when eating from the silo too. So I switched over completely to loose housing, and I installed a milking parlor and the new silo. It's a high-cost set-up, but I'm hopeful it will give me better results.

His total costs for a 600-ton, 24-foot diameter silo including the unloader and feeder, and some concrete work around the platform, was nearly

Don Hart, who milks 100 cows on his Woodstock farm, is tearing out his surface silos now, and replacing them with an upright one 24 by 60 feet. If it proves satisfactory, he intends to build another one next year. He wants to get his cows eating more silage, so he can maintain production while lowering their grain ration. Hart's



Joe Mahdal pushes the buttons, feed is automatically thrown into a man-ger, which revolves around the silo.

neighbor, beefman Verne Kaufman, is installing a similar silo. He plans to feed 300 steers the year round.

The manufacturer of these units claims that once a dairyman or beefman expands to the point where he is handling 45 cows or steers, he can well afford to give this kind of unit close consideration.

Prof. Jack Pos of the agricultural engineering department at the OAC points out that a layer of silage must be removed off a silo each day to prevent spoilage. In winter, about 2 inches would normally be enough, but in the heat of summer, this could get up to 4 inches or more. He cautions farmers, who are considering installing one of these big silos, to remember that they will need enough stock to eat up the silage that must be removed.-D.R.B.

Harm Done By Black Sheep

TULL the black sheep from the Glock. This is the advice of S. B. Slen, Lethbridge Experimental Farm, as the result of the wool manufacturers' demand for wool free from black fibers. Black sheep rub against white sheep and leave black fibers mixed with the white wool, or black fibers are packed with white ones, and no method has been devised to remove these black fibers mechanically.

Mr. Slen says that black fibers are one of the most serious defects in Canadian wool. Sometimes mills have had to reduce drastically or eliminate the use of Canadian wools in certain lines of goods for this reason. In manufacturing, if black fibers are mixed with the white ones, it has not been possible to dye the fabrics in light and pastel shades. The market demands light-colored materials.

It is essential that commercial wool producers do everything possible to provide a quality product to compete with other fibers. One way is to cull out the black sheep.



High-Level Feed For Top Production

7 E hear a lot about producing milk on grass and grass silage, but my experience has been that you've got to feed grain if you want top production," states dairyman Wilf Houle of Creston, B.C. 'Grain and concentrates are the 'meat' of a dairy herd's ration.

Winter feed for the Houle Ayrshire herd consists of 25 lb. of alfalfa hay, 35 lb. of alfalfa silage, and 6 lb. of a grain and concentrate mixture per animal per day. The latter, which Wilf makes up himself, contains 400 lb. of rolled oats, 200 lb. of oat chop, 200 lb. of barley chop, 200 lb. of ground peas (culls), 200 lb. of bran, 100 lb. of shorts, 300 lb. of a commercial concentrate, 20 lb. of salt, 20 lb. of minerals, and 15 lb. of flax.

This combination of high-level teeding plus top quality animals has produced some noteworthy results. The herd average was second highest in Canada for herds of the 16-25 animal class (Group B) in the 1956-57 season, and three of the animals made the 1957 "Stars of Production" ranks. Last season, one of Wilf's cows, Willann Tillie Ralston, set an all-time Canadian production record as a junior 4year-old when she produced 15,656 lb of milk, and 637 lb. of butterfat in 305 days "Tillie" is also a top favorite for further honors this year.

Readers who find the champion's name has a familiar ring, will recall the late Tillie Ralston, B.C. Cabinet Minister, who campaigned for colored margarine and cheaper milk. Because he believed he had a calf that would produce more milk per pound of feed, Wilf prophetically named her Willann Tillie Ralston. Willann is the name of the Houle farm. Another calf born about the same time was named Willann Margarine. Although only an average producer, the latter has given milk with a butterfat content as high as 6 per cent.-C.V.F.

Brucellosis **Program Outlined**

HE national program for eradicating brucellosis (Bang's disease) is based on blood tests, quarantine of infected herds, slaughter of positive animals, control of cattle movement in established brucellosis areas, cleansing and disinfection of infected premises, and the retest of

The scheme is outlined by Dr. J. R. Singleton, of the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, as follows:

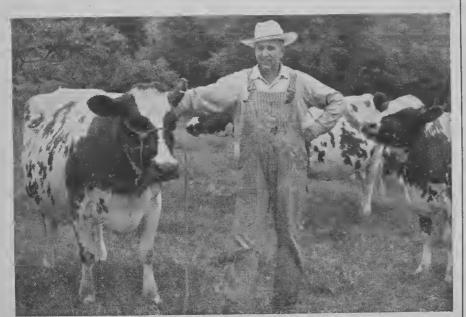
Brucellosis control areas are set up to attempt to wipe out the disease. The movement of cattle is controlled in those areas, and reactors are slaughtered. The minister of agriculture in any province applies to the Federal Minister of Agriculture to have whole or part of the province set up as a control area. Local authorities can apply to the provincial minister to have this done, but before an area can be recommended, a program of compulsory vaccination must be in effect.

The Health of Animals Branch conducts the eradication program, with help from the provincial department of agriculture. Compensation is the same as under the Tuberculosis Eradication Program-the Federal Government guarantees the owner of a slaughtered reactor the full beef price up to \$100 for purebreds, and up to \$40 for grades.

A program can begin as soon as satisfactory arrangements are made for collection and testing of blood samples. It should be noted that calfhood vaccination and blood testing must continue in the brucellosis control area if control is to be maintained.

Dairy Cow Care

Have a regular milking and feeding schedule, and practice milking habits which stimulate milk letdown. Wash a cow's udder and teats with warm chlorine-treated water before milking, and operate the milking machine according to the manufacturer's directions. Incorrect vacuum can cause udder injury.







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Antifreeze Helps Insects

H OW do insects survive the winter and return to plague us next year? There are some insects that have their own antifreeze—glycerol—and these can be exposed to the worst that winter can do, and still be ready to go in the spring. However, the insects known to have this antifreeze are not what we regard as pests.

Dr. R. W. Salt, who has been studying the question of overwintering at the Lethbridge Science Service Laboratory, reports that our pest insects usually winter below snow level, and are unharmed if the snow remains. They avoid freezing by supercooling, and, so long as the outside temperature doesn't go below their supercooled temperature, they can survive.

Grasshopper eggs, for example, supercool to a little below zero. They are in the top inch and a half of soil and are well protected if the snow covers the soil. If the snow blows off, the eggs may freeze and die. Survival often depends on location. The wind may drift the snow off knolls and pile it up elsewhere.

Corn Yields With Fertilizer

COMPARE your corn silage yields with those at the Nappan Experimental Farm, Nova Scotia, where they have had an average yield of 18

tons per acre through using 10 tons of manure and 350 lb. of 6-12-12 fertilizer.

Rates of application and various combinations of manure and fertilizer, as well as kinds of fertilizer, have been tested at Nappan by E. T. Goring over the past 10 years. Here's what he found. Increased rates of application have increased corn yields, but not sufficiently to pay for the additional fertilizer. More manure also increased yields, but not in proportion to the additional manure. Extra manure might be used more profitably elsewhere.

The formula 1-2-2 has proved as satisfactory as any fertilizer on the clay loam at Nappan. This can be obtained easily as 6-12-12.

Corn for grain is a rarity in Nova Scotia, but new shorter season hybrids may produce dependable yields in some places, according to F. S. Warren, the senior agonomist at Nappan. During 3 years of testing, yields as high as 70 bushels of shelled corn per acre have been obtained. However, Mr. Warren warns prospective growers to obtain early varieties only for trial at present. V

Getting Best Out of Pastures

PASTURE is the most economical way to produce forage in terms of digestible nutrients because it saves labor, equipment and power. Next in order of economy is hay, and lastly grain. Here are some hints on pasture management from Dr. J. D. Truscott of the University of Manitoba.

Forages are most productive when young. For maximum profit, pasture fields are renewed regularly to provide actively growing forage plants. Under a rotation, older pastures are retired to grain production to take advantage of the increased organic matter in the soil, the reduced risk of erosion, better tilth, improved internal drainage and better moisture capacity.

Under Manitoba conditions, says Dr. Truscott, seeded pasture should be renewed every 4 to 5 years. Grass and a legume are used in a mixture because the legume increases total forage production and provides for more total digestible nutrients per acre.

Avoid overgrazing, which depletes the food reserves of the plants, retards recovery after grazing, and may result in the loss of a productive stand. Undergrazing is also bad because it is wasteful and can lead to an undesirable condition of the stand. Grazing is ideal when forage is 8" to 12" high, and livestock should be moved to new grazing when about 2" of forage is left. This allows the forage to recover more rapidly from grazing.

After 2 years of continuous experiments at the University, comparing continuous and rotational grazing, it was found that more pounds of digestible nutrients per acrc were produced from pastures under the rotational system. Because these pastures were more productive, only four-fifths of the acreage was required to support a herd comparable to that on continuous pasture. Grazing should be planned to take advantage of the flush periods and to tide over the times when plants are growing less rapidly.



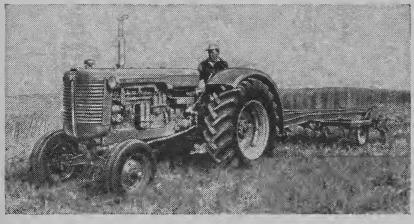


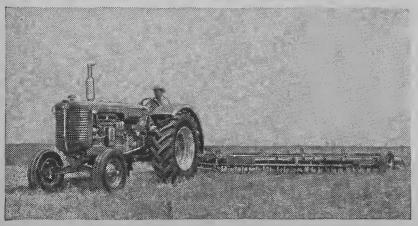
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SOILS AND CROPS

Herbicides With a Future

HERBICIDES in granular form offer wider possibilities in weed control, according to experiments by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It has been found that granular herbicides remain in contact with crop foliage only momentarily before reaching the soil, where they are needed to kill emerging weed seedlings. This momentary contact does little or no harm to foliage, so it may be that herbicides which injure crops, when sprayed on them, could be used safely in granular form, under some conditions.

Granular chemicals have been used with some success against insects. This led to the trials with granular herbicides, using such carriers as fuller's earth or vermiculite.

No recommendations are being made for granular herbicides at present, but the tests have given some cause for optimism, and we should be hearing more about them in the future.

Wild Oats And Chemical Control

HOPES for chemical control of wild oats were raised by Dr. Jim Banting at the annual field day of the Regina Experimental Farm. He said that a new selective chemical, known only by a code, had been sprayed on plots of flax, wild oats, wheat, and barley, when wild oats were at the 2- and 3-leaf stages. The rates used were from one-quarter to two pounds

Wild oat growth was suppressed with no serious injury either to wheat or barley, but at least two more years of testing will be needed before recommendations could be made.

In a further test of the chemical in a greenhouse, using flats of flax, wild oats, wheat and barley, applications were made at the 1-, 2- and 3-leaf stages of wild oats, at one-half to two pounds per acre. Wheat and barley showed marked tolerance to all rates, but growth of these crops dropped at the heavier rates. Wild oats were severely set back in all treatments when the heavier rates of the chemical were applied at the 1-lcaf stage.

These results must be proved in the field tests, said Dr. Banting. In the meantime, cultural control of wild oats is much more practical and economical than the use of chemicals. V

Marshland Soils

NEW BRUNSWICK and Nova Scotia marshland soils, although generally regarded as highly fertile, can give higher yields of hay and pasture through the use of commercial fertilizers, says L. P. Jackson, of Nappan Experimental Farm. He conducted tests in which the yield of pasture grasses was increased by 61 per cent following application of onehalf ton of ground limestone and 200 lb. of super-phosphate fertilizer. This extra grass produced 185 lb. more beef than an adjoining unfertilized area, giving a good profit over the cost of lime and fertilizer.



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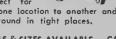
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Soil Drifting Is Permanent Prairie Hazard

HE extent of the damage caused soil drifting in southern Alberta is due to four main factors, according to D. T. Anderson, agricultural engineer at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

The first of these is the occurrence of prolonged chinook winds following a period of severe weathering of soil clods. Secondly, there is the trend toward large-block farming rather than strip farming. Narrow strips can provide protection in this area, and serious thought should be given to the use of strip farming on all dry land farms that are now being cultivated in large fields.

The third factor, also related to strip cropping, is the increased acreage used for specialty crops, such as flax, mustard and rape. The stubble from these crops does not provide the same protection as cereal grain stubble. In spite of good cultural practices, it was found on one field in December that a residue of 500 to 600 lb. per acre was insufficient for protection against winds. Strip cropping could have improved the situation.

The fourth factor, applying to both dry land and irrigated land, is the loss of awareness on the part of experienced farmers, and the lack of experience among younger farmers. The result has been a lack of immediate action during the earlier stages of drifting. Mr. Anderson urges farmers to inspect their fields and to take immediate action to prevent further soil movement from large fields, or from small focal points that may have developed.

N Saskatchewan, test.
Swift Current Experimental Farm showed that trash cover is the best way to control soil drifting. One ton of straw per acre, anchored at the surface, reduced drifting by 80 per cent. Where trash is light, the right method of cultivation can help to hold the soil. Too much use of disk implements at high speeds and too much harrowing leave a powdered surface that drifts easily. The cultivator or Noble blade, along with the rod weeder to keep the trash on top, will control drifting on many fields.

Strip cropping is also recommended in addition to trash cover, with strips not more than 40 rods wide, and not more than 20 rods where drifting is severe. Strips are not so effective on heavy clay soils, but, with the better moisture characteristics of these soils, heavier crops are usually obtained and provide a better trash cover.

Soil drifting is especially hard to control on sandy soils, and strips must be very narrow to be effective. The best way to handle sandy soil is to seed it down to a permanent cover of grass.

Watch for trouble spots, and be ready to spread manure, straw or old hay on them. In areas where soil drifting is a perennial problem, field shelterbelts have been known to reduce drifting to a point where it is negligible.

THE Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., points out that there is no dependable way of predicting when there will be dry and windy weather,

so the only safe practice is to protect soil at all times. In addition to the other recognized methods, the recommendation for sandy soils is to use late seeded crops of oats or barley. This cover crop offers protection as well as late pasture. The thing to watch here is that the cover crop uses nitrogen made available by summerfallowing, and the succeeding crop should be fertilized according to stubble crop recommendations.

Leaving summerfallow perfectly tilled and bare at the end of the growing season is a common practice in Manitoba, according to the Brandon Experimental Farm. This leaves fields wide open to the danger of wind erosion, such as was experienced last winter. The alternative is to stop cultivation of summerfallow during September, or early enough to leave time for weed growth to develop as a protective cover before winter sets in.

Tillage experiments on summerfallow at Brandon indicate that once the field surface has been brought to good tilth, additional work is not required except where weed control presents an emergency.



SPRAYING!

A new and remarkably effective insecticide for the control of cattle grubs and other cattle insects has been registered by the Canadian Government for use on beef cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine. It is called "Co-Ral" and is available for immediate use by the livestock industry.

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- When used for grub control, CO-RAL also automatically provides effective and extended control of screw-worms, hornflies, ticks and lice. Used as a specific treatment for screw-worms, CO-RAL protects animals from infestation 10 to 20 days—long enough for most injuries to heal completely.

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Big production is normal for these pint-size trees

Jack Harris beside dwarf apple tree which demonstrates "espalier" training.



Vest Pocket **Orchards**

WARF fruit trees that produce like giants are becoming increasingly popular in Canada's fruit growing areas. By grafting any variety desired to a special rootstalk, a grower can obtain a dwarf tree which will start producing in half the time required by regular sized trees, and cut orchard management costs.

At Saanichton Experimental Farm on Vancouver Island, horticulturist Jack Harris is experimenting with several varieties of dwarf apple trees grafted to an East Malling IX rootstalk for both commercial orchard and home garden use. Of special interest to the latter is the "espalier" (along wires or fences) and "hedgerow" type of training which can produce a large quantity of fruit in a minimum of space. However, these forms aren't recommended for commercial orchards because they're too much trouble to

Commercial type plantings at Saanichton average one box of apples

(about 20 pounds) per tree, or from 500 to 600 boxes to the acre, which is about the same as regular trees produce. Some individual trees have produced as much as 100 pounds. Growers can propagate dwarf trees themselves by buying the rootstalks

and budding on any variety.

This type of orchard is becoming popular in Ontario where hundreds of acres have been planted out. The best practice is to clean cultivate the trees each summer, and add a little fertilizer once a year. In humid areas, such as Saanichton, where soil leaching is fairly heavy, the trees are protected in the winter by a fall-sown grass cover crop.

Dwarf apple trees reach their full growth (6 to 8 feet) in 6 to 7 years, and can come into bearing in their second season. In comparison, standard trees reach a height of 35 to 40 feet at maturity, and don't start producing for 6 or 7 years. Fruit quality is better in dwarf orchards because more sunlight gets in, and the saving in picking, pruning, and spraying costs is large. For instance, spraying can be done with an ordinary boom sprayer.

One disadvantage of the dwarf orchard is that trees cost more because it is necessary to plant from 600 to 1,000 dwarfs to the acre. Another is that rootstalks are very brittle, so trees need a stake or post to keep them from being damaged.

'To get the full advantage of dwarf trees you have to plant them close together," Jack Harris points out. "For that reason it's best if growers think of them as bushes instead of trees.



CG-58



Dwarf tree set out in commercial type of planting at Saanichton, B.C.



Sharp websaws mean bigger woodpiles



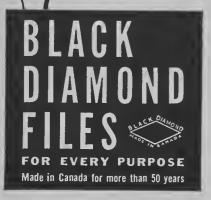
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Lighting the Stove

Black carbon from an oil stove or heater is often hard to wash off. In-

stead of putting your hand into CLOTHES PIN NOTCHED TO the fire pot to HOLD MATCH light the stove, just fasten a clothespin to the end of a thin piece of wood, at least 14" long, and clip your



lighted match onto the pin. Then you can reach into the stove without getting dirty. If the piece of wood is thinned down at the end, and a notch cut cross-ways, it can be forced under the spring of the clothespin.-W.D.H.

Sawing Thin Metal

Cutting thin metal with a hacksaw often results in broken blades, or offline sawing. Prevent this by clamping the metal between scraps of thin wood. Mark the design on the wood, and saw through it and the metal.-H. M., Pa.

Old Clock

That old kitchen clock needn't sink into oblivion when its mainspring breaks, or just grows too tired to run any more. Insert a picture or greeting card under the glass, and you have an ornament for shelf or corner cupboard. The glass gives the picture a threedimensional appearance.-M.H.,

Strong Ax Handle

I have broken many an ax handle when cutting waterholes for stock through the ice on sloughs and lakes in winter, but now I've solved the problem. I have taken a 1" pipe, 6' long, and welded an axe head to it, not at right angles as an axe head normally is, but straight, so the pipe can be held vertically while chopping down on the ice.—E.T., Alta. \lor

Cuts Rust

When bolts and nuts are so rusted as to defy removal, except by cutting them, I saturate a cloth with soda pop, such as cola, and place the cloth over the nut for a few minutes. Alternatively, I make a dam around the nut with putty or grease, and fill it up with pop. This does a loosening job far quicker than most penetrating oils do. **–**S.C., Fla.

Frost-proof Tank

automatic float valve

regulator, which won't

freeze, is easy to make.

Provide a small water-

tight container for the

float valve, inside the

storage tank, and con-

A stock tank with an

Repairing Leaks

When pumps or water pipes become cracked and leaky, take some strong muslin or strips of good canvas, 3" wide and as long as needed, and after dipping the strips into hot beef tallow, wind around the pipe, lapping halfway on each time around. Put fine wire or cord around after sealing.—H.S., Mich.

Candle Lubricant

Galvanized iron and other sheet metals will cut more easily with hand shears, especially when you're following a pattern, if you first rub a candle along the lines of the proposed cut. The tallow acts as a lubricant to ease the path of the shears, especially when rounding turns.—H.M., Pa.

Potlid Handle

A ring potlid handle often gets too

hot to hold, but a small cork can prevent it. Cut grooves in the top and bottom of the cork, so that the bottom



of it will fit over the raised portion of the lid, and the top will engage in the ring. The cork should be cut to the right size to fit snugly in the ring, and it will hold it upright and so prevent it from becoming hot by contact with the lid.-J.W., Alta.

Grease Stain

To remove a grease stain from a plastered or papered wall, tape a pocket made of paper over the stain and fill the pocket with fuller's earth. Remove after the grease has been absorbed.—I.N.K., Sask.

Knee Saver

Knee-pad pocket is handy to insert



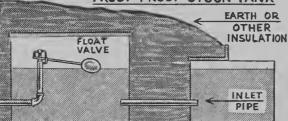
a sponge rubber pad to spare your knee on certain jobs. The pocket can be made of overall or light canvas material. Simply remove the sponge rubber

when the overalls are to be laundered, or when you are not working on your knees.-G.M.E., Alta.

No Sawhorse

Make a stepladder double as a sawhorse by laying the ladder opened and on its side, placing the board to be sawed over the open legs. This saves you lugging a sawhorse around, when you are using a ladder in the course of your work.-H.M., Fla.

FROST-PROOF STOCK TANK



nect this tank with the stock tank through a pipe. Set the stock tank so that the required water level corresponds with the level of the float valve. Cover the main tank and at least one-third of the stock tank with boards, and heap earth over the boards, or use some other insulating material. The water won't freeze now.-G.M.E., Alta.

When woodpile workouts make

Muscles stiff sore..

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every chore calls upon a different set of muscles. So the chores you do only once in a while can leave unaccustomed muscles stiff and sore.

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MRACLE FEEDS for more profitable farming



CRD Turns Profit into Loss

FIFTY per cent of Canadian chickens suffer from CRD (chronic respiratory discase), according to Dr. V. C. R. Walker, veterinarian of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, Toronto. This disease represents a cost per bird of 5ϕ to 10ϕ , through the health toll on production. In addition, treatment can cost 25ϕ per bird.

The point is that CRD in a flock can mean the difference between profit and loss. This is not so much a mortality problem as a dollars and cents problem, says Dr. Walker. A disease-free bird can make 23.7ϕ profit, while one with severe CRD makes 2.8ϕ . Treated with drugs and cured, the diseased bird represents a loss of around 3ϕ because of the cost.

CRD is spread chiefly through diseased eggs. It may also be airborne and come in on clothing, boots, equipment or diseased birds. It lowers both hatchability and production.

There are four ways to detect CRD, which Dr. Walker summarizes as clinical signs, a post-mortem, isolating the organism PPLO, and an agglutination test on bood serum. The last is the most practical method.

Detection is the basis of CRD control. All birds should be tested, since a slight infection is potentially as bad as a heavy one. There should be repeat blood tests in 10 days, with occasional spot checks through the year. If the disease is found, the whole flock should be eliminated.

Poultryhouses should be screened to keep out free-flying birds, which

might carry the disease. Infected poultry must be kept away from healthy ones, and it might even be necessary to change boots before visiting a healthy flock.

Dr. Walker's advice is: "Eliminate CRD. Don't try to live with it." V

Effect of "Alkali" Water

RESEARCH into the effect of water containing the various salts commonly referred to as "alkali," on the health and growth of baby chicks has been under way at the University of Saskatchewan for the past year. It is, in the opinion of Prof. J. B. O'Neill, the first program of its kind ever attempted in North America.

Dr. O'Neill expects it to take another 2 years to complete in all its phases, such as the effect on laying flocks and on turkey poults; also to determine if these salts in the combinations found in natural water supply will be as harmful as the various salts used separately in solution, as is being done in the present experiments.

Using seven of the different salts present in water from prairie wells, experiments with various amounts of each in solution have revealed that these salts are definitely harmful to baby chicks, and if present in high concentration, will prove fatal.

A program of mapping the water supply of the province to determine the pattern of highly mineralized water is now under way.

Until the final results of these experiments and surveys are known, Prof. O'Neill suggests that anyone planning a poultry project should have their water supply analyzed, and the results referred to the poultry department for an opinion as to the advisability of using the water for the chick flock.—Clyde Hall. V

Egg-Gathering Without Walking



[Guide photo

GEORGE SCOTT has taken the walking out of egg gathering. He brings the eggs to the gatherers instead.

Scott, who has a 5-storeyed, 42,000-hen laying house at Oshawa, Ont., adapted an idea from the automobile plant in that city, in dreaming up his gathering system. He attached steel track to the ceiling, stretching in a

circle through the pen. He suspended nests from this "assembly line," and powered the conveyor system with an electric motor.

Now, at gathering time (every 90 minutes) 2 girls step into a pen and push a button. The nests go gliding by, and the girls pick out the eggs. In 15 minutes, the nests have made their circle and the job is done.

FARM BUILDINGS

Storing Spray Materials

CONTAINERS for spray materials frequently get damp and dirty if they are stored in a corner of the implement shed. The best place to keep them is in a small room or closet, with shelves to keep them high and dry. Good lighting and cleanliness also help, says the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Keep the small room or closet locked, to keep out children and others who are not used to handling spray materials. Children like to play with the containers, if they get the chance. Be careful with old containers, and burn them immediately.

Finally, read the labels on the spray materials. Some of them break down in cold weather, and others need special storage. You also can learn from labels what precautions are needed when mixing and handling spray chemicals. Don't take any chances with them.

Paved Exercise Yards

BECAUSE of the very wet winter conditions of the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia, the Agassiz Experimental Farm has found that paving is the most practical method for keeping exercise yards dry in a loose-housing system.

There are two choices for paving, either concrete or asphalt (blacktop). Concrete is more durable, and most people know how to lay it. Asphalt, which is commonly used for roads and parking lots, is a promising material for barnyards.

An asphalt exercise yard was laid at Agassiz in 1954 and stood up to continuous use through four winters, including two severe ones. In areas close to paving plants, asphalt may be bought and laid at a lower cost than concrete. It can also be laid more quickly than concrete, because expansion strips are not needed and surface finishing is simpler. Asphalt paving is less likely to develop cracks after severe frost.

Heating Water Troughs

IT'S a sound idea to consider heaters for watering troughs. Outdoor troughs are becoming more common with the increase in loose housing for livestock and they need some heating system in winter.

According to agriculture engineers at the University of Manitoba, the temperature of water as it leaves the ground in that province is about 41°F. The objective is not to give warm water to livestock, but to see that little heat is lost. There's one snag to watch particularly. Water is densest at 39°F, sinks to the bottom and the tank starts to freeze from the top soon after.

Experiments have been going on at the University since 1949, and these are some of the conclusions reached:

Watering troughs must be well insulated by covering all sides and the bottom with at least 6" of straw or its equivalent. The cover can be made of two layers of board or plywood, with insulation between. Insulation must be dry to be effective. The cover should be in two sections, and left open just wide enough for animals to drink. The cover should be closed at night.

Large heaters with thermostats were not found necessary in troughs containing 75 gallons or more, because the temperature of large quantities of water changes very slowly.

All heaters under investigation kept a well-insulated tank from freezing. Immersion heaters should be placed at the lowest water level, and kept free of scale.

One of the simplest and cheapest

heaters, which gave satisfactory results, consisted of two 250-watt heat lamps set separately in two insulated containers over two adjacent holes in the cover of the tank. Each container was made from two small pails, one inside the other, with 2" fireproof insulation between the pails. They were equipped with porcelain electric sockets with extension cords to plugs. During the two coldest months of 1957, it was found that one 250-watt heat lamp, running continuously above the water level of a 120-gallon insulated tank, kept it sufficiently free of ice for stock to drink. However, two independently wired lamps should be used for the coldest weather and in case of emergency. This type of heater consumed at the most 6 kilowatt hours per day at 2¢ per kilowatt hour, or not more than 12¢ per day. V



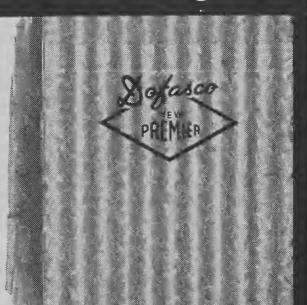


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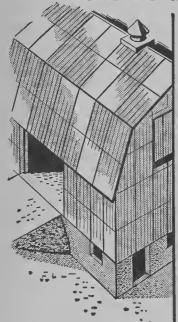
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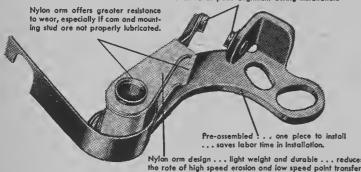
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TRACTOR TIRE

Longer tread life and better body strength are claimed for this tractor tire. This is attributed to a new rubber compound, more cords to the square inch and the use of stronger rayon. The open-center tread design includes the normal curved, tapered bars used by this manufacturer. (Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.) (229) V



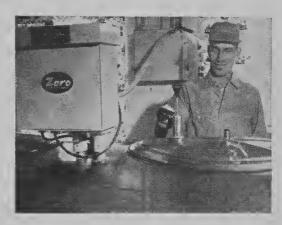
HAND SANDER

This new type of sander, made with tungsten carbide abrasive, is said to cut twice as fast as sandpaper and to be ideal for wood, plastics and composition materials. The abrasive is on a steel shoe, which is mounted on a wood block, and is claimed to last indefinitely. (Millers Fall Co.) (230) V



FARM MILK TANK

This push - button system for handling bulk milk has what is known as a spatterspray automatic washer. The washing unit consists of a variable-speed electric motor, an agitator and cleansing impellers. There is a built-in timer, which makes the cleaning of the milk tank completely automatic. (Zero Cor-(231)poration)



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 11

HOLSTEIN STEERS

good alfalfa hay plus 3 pounds of grain per day. Then, one group was fed for 100 days on 13 pounds of grain corn, with a little beet pulp and supplement added, plus a little hay. The animals gained 2.7 pounds per day. A similar group, fed for 156 days on silage (% alfalfa and % corn), plus ½ pound of protein supplement, made a daily gain of 1.75 pounds. Each group graded U.S. Standard, and dressed out better than 53 per cent. The carcasses had a higher percentage of lean meat, and a lower percentage of fat than a lot of choice Hereford carcasses with which they were compared.

"Holsteins seem to gain as economically as any other breed, and perhaps faster," said one scientist working on these tests.

In Great Britain, a big proportion of the feedlot steers come from Holstein cows mated to beef bulls, and at the country's biggest beef show, the one at Smithfield, carcasses from purebred Holsteins have been shown,

In 1956 they brought a higher average total price per carcass than those of any other purebreds except the Galloways. Holsteins also out-gained all other breeds entered in that show, with an average of 2.33 pounds per day. One popular farm paper has been calling on the country's dairy farmers to cash in on this beef-making ability of the breed.

"Breed the best milk cows in the herd to purebred dairy bulls to produce replacement heifers," it advises, "but breed the rest of the herd, and all the first calf heifers to beef bulls. Then, use the crossbreds for market cattle.

 ${
m I}^{
m T}$ is in such a crossbreeding program that dairy cattle may make their biggest impact on Canada's beef industry. In Ontario particularly, farmers have been dispersing beef herds, and establishing dairy herds to cash in on the expanding markets for fluid milk provided by the growing cities. Already, many of these dairy cows are being bred, through A.I.,

to beef bulls. Last year alone, 110,000 cows in the province were bred to beef bulls, and since many of these services were to dairy cows, the resulting calves will be dairy-beef crossbreds. Many of them will be vealed, but the remainder represent a new source of stock for the province's feedlots.

The demand for such crossbreds, or even for straight dairy-bred cattle, is already becoming brisk. "With quality Western steers going to the U.S. at long prices," reports Bob Morrison, manager of the United Livestock Co-operative at the Toronto Stock "farmers are eyeing dairy-bred steers. I'm often asked now by people buying good feeders, to throw in a few dairy steers as well. These folk want to see how such cattle will do in their lots.

"This increased demand has boosted prices, so there will be smaller margins this year," he predicts. He cautions cattlemen who aren't used to feeding this kind of steer ' select steers with enough middle to take feed. Some of the narrow rangy ones will never make killing cattle.

WITH interest mounting in this type of cattle, the Animal Husbandry Division, Experimental Farms Scrvice, Ottawa, has initiated trials to find out just how good the Holsteins and Holstein crossbreds are for beef production. Purebred Shorthorns and purebred Holsteins are being compared, along with crossbreds of the two breeds. In all, 135 animals per year are being used in the experiment.

Despite the attention that is being focused on such steers, several factors may impede a rapid swing to the use of dairy cattle or dairy-beef crossbreds in Canadian feedlots.

A Holstein calf can be grown to weigh 250 pounds at about 10 weeks of age. It will sell as veal for up to 30 cents a pound, or about \$75. As a result, many dairymen are likely to continue asking, "Why feed the animal for another year when it may be worth \$75 after a few weeks from birth?"

Another discordant note is sounded by Doug Maus, one of a family that feeds off over a thousand steers a year at Ayr, Ont., and who buy and sell hundreds of beef cattle a year as

"Those dairy steers will sell well on a hot market," he admits, "but when cattle are more plentiful, it's the quality kind that sell to advantage.' He admits to casting a skeptical eye on dairy cattle for the feedlot.

A. L. Currie, Supervisor of Livestock Marketing for Ontario, says the general fault with Holstein carcasses is that they are rough in the chuck and usually not as meaty in the loin, or as thick through the round, as carcasses from the beef breeds. However, he says the eye of lean may be desirable because very little fat surrounds it. He suggests that most such steers would be most economically fed for the commercial grade of carcass. In the absence of research work in this country to prove or disprove this idea, most informed observers seem to agree.

That's the way Good and McKinnon are doing it, and the way the Holsteins were finished at Colorado. Now that consumers are showing

greater preference for leaner cuts of meat, such carcasses may become more popular.

The chief cattle buyer for one of the big packing companies is quick to emphasize an obstacle to this development, though. "Some farmers are making good money feeding out dairy type cattle," he admits. "In Waterloo County, Ont., a lot of Holsteins, or Holstein-beef crossbreds are fed out on corn, and they make good medium grade steers.

"But there is a limit to the amount of such beef we can handle," he says.

"Most of the country's chain stores are committed to a policy of selling branded beef. Most of these dairytype cattle won't kill out carcasses that will make red or blue brand. The quality and shape aren't there."

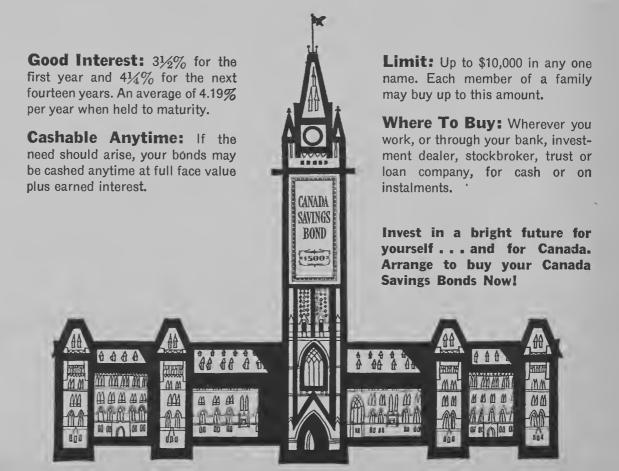
This same buyer goes one further and scoffs at the idea of a shortage of beef cattle.

"Now that prices are up, there will be a rush of good beef cattle coming out of the country's pastures. Don't let anyone tell you we'll be short of good beef cattle," he advises.

Final arbiter of the role to be played by Holsteins in Canada's beef industry, is likely to be the yardstick of efficiency of production. Poultry producers are cutting deeply into the available market for meat, with their cheaply produced broilers. Swine producers are now making fast strides in streamlining their operations to cut their production costs. If Holsteins can help farmers produce beef more economically, they are likely to win high favor in coming months, because beef producers are facing plenty of competition in the quickening farm

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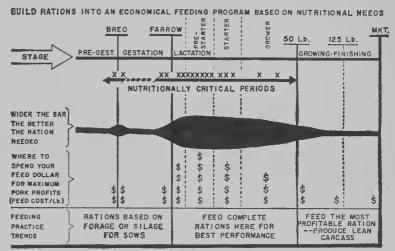
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CHART 2

LIFE CYCLE SWINE NUTRITION



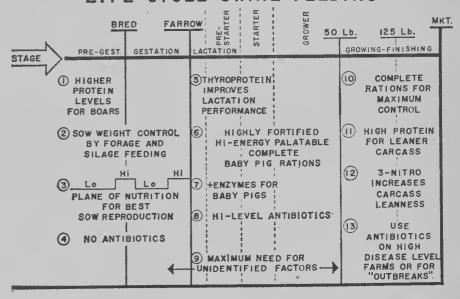
growing-finishing rations later on when volume needs are high. Producers can afford to pay more for baby pig rations because pigs weighing 25, 50, 100, 200 and 250 pounds need progressively more feed per pound of gain, namely, 1.5, 2.9, 3.4, 4.3 and 5.5 pounds, respectively. By high level feeding during the middle part of the animal's life cycle you can economize at both ends. (See Chart 2.)

"I believe the feeding of antibiotics has been greatly overdone, but they have their place in the hands of those who know how to use them. For instance, I'd say feed no antibiotics to the sow during her pregnancy because you might lower the disease resistance of the piglets through antibodies passed to them in the colostrum. But I favor a high level of antibiotic feeding for the piglets from birth to 50 pounds. After that, they begin to develop their own antibodies like an adult animal.

"At Iowa State College where we have a special brick pig house, germicidal lamps, proper sanitation, ventilation and temperature control, and scientific feeding schedules, we find we get no response from enzymes, antibiotics, or other special additives. Like any other business, management is the real key to success."-C.V.F.

CHART 3

TRENDS IN MODERN LIFE CYCLE SWINE FEEDING



Continued from page 12

BEDDING FOR BEEF

nutrients required to produce 100 lb. of gain-indicated a saving in feed when steers had shelter, and more particularly with bedding. The reason is that steers depend on their skin and hair coat to keep them from losing heat, but if a wind disturbs the hair, or it is matted by moisture or

manure, the insulation is reduced. Therefore, to maintain constant body temperature the steer is compelled to eat more, or to use up feed needed for production, unless heat losses are kept in check.

The ration, once the steers had been brought onto full feed gradually,

was 50 per cent grain mixture and 50 per cent pelletted roughage. The grain mixture included coarsely ground wheat and oats, linseed meal, bone meal and salt, with stilbestrol at 10 mg. per steer per day. The pelleted roughage was dehydrated alfalfa meal, urea 262, oat hulls, wheat, limestone and salt. There was an extra ration of 2 lb. of oat straw per head per day, partly to avoid bloat, but more particularly to discourage steers from eating their bedding.

Last winter was considered mild by most standards, but conditions as far north as Saskatoon were fairly typical of the large feeding areas in southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. There were enough low temperatures to give valuable information, and if conditions had been more severe, the observed differences between the steers would have been even greater.

Generally speaking, temperature is not as important as the rate and amount of change in temperature. Rapid and large changes in temperature, either up or down, result in lower feed intake.

The main conclusion Dr. Williams draws from this trial is that bedding can be recommended as an economical practice for yearling steers. Their rate of gain was faster and they reached market grade 2 weeks earlier with bedding than those without bedding. The advantages of shelter were less pronounced, and further testing will be needed, but a minimum of board fencing seems advisable.—R.C. V

Continued from page 14

LEARN TO LIVE

management and on marketing. They must give the student a true perspective of his own business and give him practical, comprehensive farm business management training. They must give him, as fully as possible, an insight into-and a working knowledge of-the food business as a whole, and the farmer's place in it.

The future farmer must also receive sound citizenship and leadership training and a grounding in farm law. He must be trained to receive, evaluate, interpret and communicate ideas. He must be taught leadership skills and must be guided into actual leadership experiences.

To make adequate vocational agricultural training possible, additional time, money and special facilities will be needed. The discussion method of teaching may be most useful and



will require additional teaching staff and additional preparation on the part of the staff. Living quarters, designed and managed to be rural leadership training centers, will need to be staffed by a sufficient number of carefully selected student counselors. The additional time and money required for the training of the student may make an extensive bursary or loan - bursary scheme necessary.

An educational opportunity of this nature, made available to a sufficiently large group of naturally intelligent farmers, will go a long way to overcome many of our present-day farm ills. It ought to forestall many others in the future, since it will continually supply Agriculture with broadly trained, intelligent leadership.



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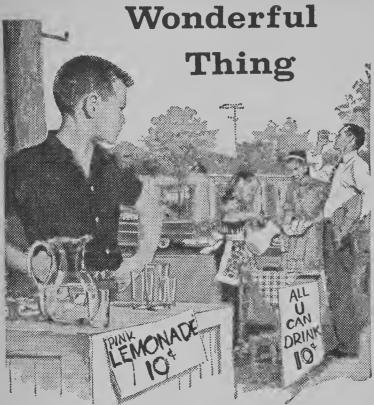
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WINGS IN THE WIND

level. Never very deep, there was always the chance of a pothole. A single shot rang from the direction of the wheatfield. Brad probably got a gopher. He can have it, Phil thought. He and his ruddy taxidermy!

The gopher incident last summer was one of the reasons Mom was so set against guns. They had brought their trophies home one day in some fruit sealers. Mom's expression of distaste had turned to one of horror when Phil's had twitched in its glass coffin

"Phil! The poor thing is still alive!"
"I'll look after it, Mrs. Bond," Brad had assured her.

Standing there in the marsh, Phil grimaced. Brad had used a stick, a rock and finally a hammer. The thing had refused to die, crying all the while like a little kid. And Mom had seen and heard the whole rotten mess through the window. She hadn't seen Brad's face though. Incredibly, his look seemed that of enjoyment.

THE toque was suspended neatly on a bulrush, clearing the water by a fraction of an inch. Crouching to retrieve it, his eyes were suddenly attracted by a flash of white appearing 'round a curve of overhanging willows. He froze in the awkward position, peering through a latticework of tall grass. It could be a man. But it wasn't! It was a bird! Phil pursed his lips in a soundless whistle. What a bird! He'd never seen a wild one as big as this. A shiver traveled across his shoulders, up his neck. Dare he try a shot?

A conveniently submerged log lay just behind him. Phil lowered himself carefully, holding his breath as the water gurgled. Kee-ripes! Look at it! Must be a heron of some kind!

The bird walked on black stiltlike legs with a slow and stately tread. Every now and then it would stop to eat, arching its long neck in a graceful curve. Once, it preened its snowy breast feathers. Phil raised his rifle. The barrel was ice-cold in his hand, the stock smoothly frigid against his cheek. A perfect target!

That other bird had been a perfect target too. The one he and Brad mounted themselves. Its throat had been swollen in song when Phil shot it. He could still remember the gaping hole of silence when the explosion reverberated away. It was one of the rarc times when Mom blew her top.

"No! Oh, no Phil. Not a meadowlark!" Then, had followed a long tirade about there being other birds, if they had to kill birds!

The lark was still on the top shelf in his closet, wired to a brittle brown twig, its plumage pathetic and dusty. Phil had never stopped to ponder his reason for leaving it hidden there. Tuff's collar and leash hung on a hook in there too. Even his mother respected that little shrine. The objects of his affection swung free and she never touched them.

Faint and faraway he heard a dog barking. Phil's finger tightened on the trigger. As if aware of its danger, the gigantic bird straightened, facing in his direction. He could see the red crown and face clearly, and Phil got the impression of fierce antagonism. Unexpectedly, it squatted, removing the wide expanse of white breast from his sights. The spread wings, snowy white and tipped with jet, assumed fantastic proportions a g a i n s t the prairie horizon. Not conscious of his lowered rifle, Phil watched breathlessly as the bird ran up invisible stairs and was aloft, trailing awkward stilts behind, piercing the air barrier with out-thrust head.

The boy did not feel the penetrating cold of the water lapping around his rubber boots. Nor did he feel the numbness of his ungloved hands. Strangely, he felt only exaltation; as if he and that bird were one, breasting the currents with mighty pinions like a galleon in full sail. And the cry it made as it flew, filled his ears, his head, his whole body, echoing and reechoing around and above the empty marshland like the hoarse, roaring shout torn from the throats of men stampeding into battle—proud, invincible and untamed!

Although the bird was but-a diminishing speck, Phil felt as if he was still with it, spiraling upward and upward, straining toward the unattainable blue, beyond the beyond. When the speck vanished he sat on his muddy log in the quiet and wondered at his feeling. He knew Brad would be waiting out there in the wheatfield. But uppermost in Phil's mind was another thought. Maybe the bird would come back.

HE kept no track of time. He might have stayed there 10 or 15 minutes. Maybe even 20 minutes. Then, without warning, it was there, planing effortlessly above. Phil sat rigid with expectancy as the bird suddenly plunged in a dizzy, reckless dive, plummeting to within 50 feet of the ground. And, gently as a colossal snowflake, it alighted.

"Hey, Phil. Where are you?" The shout broke the stillness, and Brad crashed through the bushes on the



"He's quite a prominent stockman —rabbits, I believe."



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marsh edge. Phil stood up, thigh deep in rushes, and the bird squatted once more ready for flight.

"For corn's sake!" Brad exclaimed. "Where . . ." He broke off in midsentence, his eyes swerving to the soaring white miracle. Immediately, his rifle came to his shoulder. The report cracked loud against Phil's eardrums as he made a frenzied splashing rush toward the shore. The second shot went wild when he swung his forearm against Brad's barrel, knocking it upward in a circling arc.

Unable to curb his momentum, Phil thudded into Brad with stunning impact, sending him sprawling into the

"What do ya' think you're doin'?" Brad yelled. Then he was up and on his feet, swinging with doubled fists.

The glancing blow on his mouth could not account for the quick surge of hatred Phil experienced. Unaccountably, he wanted to smash the narrow face, now ugly-red with temper. He put every ounce of strength into the blow which caught Brad square on the bridge of the nose. An uneven ribbon of red snaking from his nostrils, the other boy screamed, "Damn you, Phill" and scrambled for the rifle at his feet. Rocking shakily, he leveled it on Phil.

"Try that again, chum," he jeered. "Just try it again."

Heart thudding, Phil lowered his arms slowly and stood where he was. The crazy, trigger-happy coot, he thought. He was scared and the realization made his stomach constrict. They faced one another for an endless minute. Then, on a sudden, the silence was shattered by a wild trumpeting blare which seemed to come from every direction; the water, the sky and the bush. Forgetting the menace on the ground, Phil raised his eyes skyward, filled with an indefinable elation. Brad had missed the bird. He turned to find Brad looking startled, his rifle wavering.

"Hey!" Phil's voice cracked with sudden boyish surprise. "You know what that was? That was a whooper. Godfrey! A whooping crane!"

"So what!"

Phil regarded his companion with sgust. "What do you mean, 'so what? Don't you ever listen to the radio?" he asked. "All through the duck season they've been warning hunters to hold their fire if they saw one of these birds. There's only about thirty of the things left."

Brad's reply was belligerent. "There would have been 29 if you hadn't barged in," he said, and turned abruptly.

Phil watched the silver-brittle branches close over his retreating back. After the first few rustling cracks of snapping twigs, Brad's boots must have found the leaf-moldy path. There was no further sound. It was as if he had never been there. The wind rippled the gray waters of the marsh and the rushes bent, pricking the surface into wavering dimples. Phil's face relaxed into a faint grin. His lower lip, distended and bruised, twinged with pain. He didn't care.

Bonnie welcomed him when he came into the back porch. Mom had done the kid's hair in pigtails and they stuck out like two miniature paint brushes on either side of her small,

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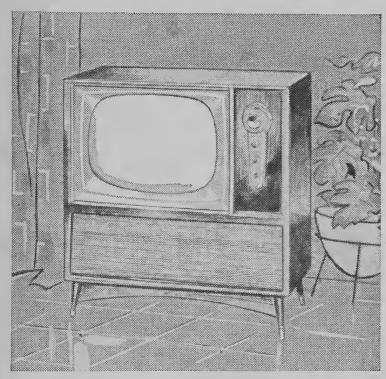
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Made in Canada by CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED round face. "Now?" she said. "Take Bonnie right now?'

His mother called from the kitchen, "I thought you wouldn't be home for lunch.'

"Had a slight accident," Phil replied and immediately wished he hadn't said it.

Mom was at the door almost as soon as the words left his mouth. The anxiety in her eyes lessened as they took in the mud-splattered clothes, the swollen lip. Mouth partially open to ask the obvious question, she curbed it with difficulty. Suddenly, Phil understood and felt sorry for her. He turned and clanked down the basement stairs. Standing on the bottom step, he hesitated, then said evasively, "I fell in the mud."

Bonnie followed him downstairs and stood watching as he pulled at his rubber boots. "You're dirty," she informed him. And then, "Take Bonnie on a bike now?"

Phil looked at her with weary resignation. "Listen, kid," he began. She was a tiny replica of his mother with that black hair and those anxious blue

"Okay, small fry," he said. "Just hold your horses, huh? I have to change."

He passed his mother on the way upstairs to the bedroom, Bonnie following gleefully on his heels. "Bonnie," she said, "leave your brother alone. He just got home."

From behind the closed door, he called, "It's all right, Mom. Could be, I'll get her out of my hair if I take

Standing thoughtfully in the lower hall, his mother shrugged. "Come on then, Bonnie," she said, "where are your leggings?"

Phil was in the closet lifting a gray sweatshirt from the hook, when his mother's voice drifted up the stairwell again.

"Shouldn't she be tied in, Phil?" she called. "If you wait a while, I might find her baby harness."

He stood in the small enclosure, his hand reaching involuntarily for Tuff's leash and collar. His fingers caressed the leather, roughened by long usage, and peppered with tooth marks. The license clinked against the collar and Phil stood quiet.

"Phil? Did you hear me?"

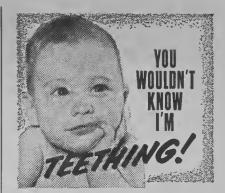
"Yeah. I heard you, Mom." He hesitated a moment, then said, "It's okay. I have something.

Phil knew his mother was watching them from the front window. He could see her dim silhouette through the sheer drapes. He also knew she had noticed Tuff's leash, but neither of them had said a thing. She didn't even say, "Be careful, son," as she usually did.

He settled Bonnie in the bicycle carrier and her red bonnet fell to the ground. Clapping it on her head, he began to tie a bow under the small chin. And then, in one swift, unpremeditated motion, he roughed her crown, making the child's braids dance in wild abandon.

He could still feel his mother's eyes following them as he pedaled up the street. For no reason, he felt good.

Sometimes, a boy need only be one minute older and he becomes a man.



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THE Country GUIDE

Home and Family



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[Miller Services photo

SUMMER'S green has given way to autumn's harvest and fall's flamboyant color, in preparation for winter's more austere beauty. All about are reminders that nature is making another of her seasonal changes.

Within the home there are changes of routine brought about as children enroll for their first school term, and in the new interests carried there by older family members. Outdoors, country living is geared to the changed routine demanded by the season.

Our daily lives are being continually transformed, their pace affected by changing patterns of living—individually, in our homes and communities.

Many of us tend to resist the changes that could lighten our daily living. Clinging to old, more familiar methods and associations in our everyday routine, the daily living pattern becomes fixed and ingrained. Mental activity is lessened, habits form and there is little opening for the creative, life-giving, time-saving ideas that come our way. As thoughts crystallize, and habits

by ELVA FLETCHER

dictate, sometimes we build an armor about ourselves increasingly difficult to pierce.

Rather than accepting new ideas, or varying our methods, do we meet them with resistance, by closing our minds to the good they may offer? Accepted, they could mean easier, more pleasant living. Resistance to life's changing patterns, whether that resistance concerns plans or people, has been known to foster resentment, with its harmful effects upon personal well-being.

Young people face each day exuberantly, with eyes open to tomorrow, their minds receptive to the changes taking place about them. As their parents are similarly receptive, they will find, with Thomas Carlyle, that "nothing that was worthy in the past departs, no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die, but is all still here, and, recognized or not, lives and works through endless changes."

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ITH local help, Shorthorn breeder Shelly Anderson set out to redesign the kitchen and dining room in his pioneer Ontario farm home. Mrs. Anderson wanted and got plenty of cupboard space, a convenient work center, and step-saving room arrangement. Their dining room looks out over the lovely Hockley Valley, and the only thing breaking this view from the kitchen is a highly glossed bar which also serves as a pass-through for food. Here, where everyone is comfortably within hearing range, the communityminded Andersons entertain informally. On special display is the Queen's Guineas silver trophy awarded daughter Helen for her Shorthorn steer in the 4-H baby beef competition, 1957 Royal Winter



Mrs. Anderson in relaxing corner. In background, room divider of Ontario stone. Inlaid linoleum in red "broken brick" pattern accents the casual atmosphere.



In Toronto store the Andersons measured dining table they wanted, "the most embarrassing moment in our lives," went home and made this oak table and bench replica.





Varnished cupboards are natural in color, have black hardware. Painted walls in kitchen are Colonial green; in dining area, a soft brown.

Bar separating kitchen and dining area serves as a step-saving pass-through for serving meals.

Laundry equipment was moved into the kitchen. On other side of room divider is washer and plank-covered laundry tubs. Below tubs, soap cupboard.



Photo story by RUTH GILL

The Countrywoman

H OMEMAKING and the homemaker were topics discussed at length at several large conventions held during the summer months. Various ways in which a changing world affects home life were pointed out by people whose work is the study of some aspect of home operation.

With the pressures of day-to-day living, we're inclined to take home life pretty much for granted. For this reason we might well direct a moment's attention to a statement made at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association: "Family well-being requires that a home be first of all a place where individuals can live happily together and develop to the best of their abilities; it must be well-managed, up-todate, comfortable, convenient, healthful and attractive; it must be the base for satisfying personal living and for sound citizenship and respect for others."

We might not agree altogether with these as the goals we seek in homemaking, but the thought offers a challenge to measure up to those we claim.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed in recent times on household efficiency. Better working methods have shortened the time needed for many cleaning jobs; convenience foods have shortened the time needed for preparing meals. These are advantages popular with homemakers who combine family and community responsibilities.

Speaking at the Ninth International Congress on Home Economics to representatives from 58 countries, Mlle. Jacqueline de Luget of France pointed out a hazard, however, in overemphasizing household efficiency. Too much mechanical routine, she said, would strip everyday gestures of their emotional, moral and spiritual values, and much of the satisfaction in homemaking would be lost. This is not yet a real hazard for most of us; time saved through being better organized is precious. But Mlle. Luget's warning is timely. We might well ask ourselves if the methods we use now allow us full satisfaction in our home-

IT was a very real privilege to me to be present at sessions of the North American Farm Economics Conference held in August on the campus of the University of Manitoba. Those present had come from many points in Canada and the United States and all were vitally involved in some phase of agricultural development.

Dr. R. G. Bressler of the University of California spoke of the impact of scientific research on farm life. Science often seems something a little remote from our everyday life, perhaps you'll be as impressed as I was with the close relation he drew. In part, he said, "Science changed the homesteader of the plains and prairies to a wheat farmer. Science took the farmer's son out of the hayfield and put him in the petroleum plant, and his daughter from the garden and canning kettle to the factory and office. Science made agriculture a businessnot a relatively low-paying way of life. Science saved the American farmer

from agrarian peasantry, and gave his children the opportunity of higher education and so the right and freedom to compete in any occupation. Science prevented the development of a rigid class structure in our society." While Dr. Bressler spoke particularly of the American scene, his comments apply equally to our own country.

THE homemaker-consumer is the reason for and the basis of many of the studies undertaken by the agricultural economists. Some of our buying habits make their job more difficult. One instance of this was stated. In an attempt to forecast demand for a new food product, demonstrators asked store customers if they liked and would buy the product if it were available on the shelf. Most customers answered yes. The test proved a poor basis for accurate forecasting, however, since the customers were apparently either looking for a free sample or did not wish to offend the demonstrator.

Other surveys show the home-maker-consumer to be somewhat fickle; a trait that wreaks havoc with marketing reports. By this, the economists mean that we tend to buy new products and are not necessarily loyal to old forms or brands of familiar products. From our own viewpoint, this is an advantage—how else would we discover improvements?

A feature of the conference was the manner in which information was given. Following an address by an authority in a given field, the talk was discussed by a second specialist offering his interpretation. An afternoon session on the prospects in food and nutrition took this form.

Dr. L. B. Pett, chief nutritionist with the Department of National Health and Welfare, recognized three compelling influences affecting what we eat. We eat a food because we are hungry and it's all there is; we eat a specific food because we're accustomed through tradition or prejudice to eating it; we may eat a food in response to timely advertising. Only rarely do we eat a food because some nutrition expert says it is good for us.

Although getting enough calories is still a pressing problem for most of the world's population, Dr. Pett said getting too much is a big problem in Canada and the United States. Two trends in calorie research likely to affect agriculture are the studies on calorie needs of older people and on the effect of mechanization on energy needs. Older people need less calories even for the same job, and, as the population ages, fewer calories will be needed or people will get fat. Protective foods containing proteins, minerals and vitamins will be emphasized more and more.

An interesting point made by Dr. Pett was that a man on a tractor actually needs more calories than if he were plodding behind a plow. The use of machines doesn't always mean less energy is needed to do the work.

Miss Rosalind C. Lifquist, United States Department of Agriculture, discussed Dr. Pett's talk with reference to her own work. She agreed with him

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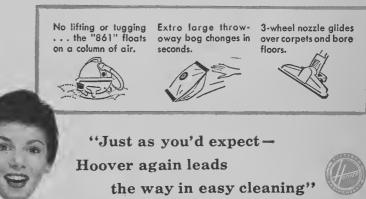
actually improves on perfection!

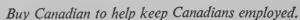


The fabulous cleaner that walks on air

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The elegant lustre of Antique Gold and the clean-lined beauty of design will tell you at a glance that Hoover has brought new perfection to the superb Constellation. And to the fabulous cleaner that walks on air, Hoover has added *more* features that bring you new convenience and efficiency . . . new attached tool rack . . . new one-piece bevelled base . . . new convenient cord storage . . . new fixed handle. See, try the magnificent new Constellation 861 soon — at Hoover Dealers everywhere.





MOTHER: An Unhappy Child is a "SICK" Child

Yes, mother when a child is cross, upset and feverish, doesn't want to play ... won't eat ... you can be sure something is wrong. For children are naturally happy, carefree and full of the fun of living.

So when these little upsets come, wise mothers have for years depended on

So when these little upsets come, wise mothers have for years depended on CASTORIA to set things right again. CASTORIA is good for your child, and it does nothing but good. It gently but surely cleans the child's bowels of accumulated poisonous wastes with

bowels of accumulated poisonous wastes without griping or shock. Soon your little one is happy again.

Children Cry For

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Take Gin Pills to help increase the urinary flow and so relieve bladder and urinary irritations that are often the cause of back ache, tired logy feeling and disturbed rest.

GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

that there was not yet enough known about the relation between fat eaten and heart disease to advise a drastic reduction in the amounts we eat. Fats are divided into "visible" fats, such as butter, and "invisible" fats. The "invisible fats" come with other foods such as meats, dairy foods other than butter, and eggs. These foods are important in our diet and some people need to increase rather than decrease the amounts they eat. Miss Lifquist suggested that the answer to the problem of getting too much fat in our diet might lie in changing the nature of the foods available to us. Producing milk with a lower butterfat content and livestock with leaner meat were two possibilities mentioned.

. Sharing someone else's point of view can be valuable. It may broaden

our own understanding and knowledge. It may bring a new interest or cause us to evaluate old convictions. When the someone else is a recognized authority in a field as close to us as family and agricultural living, the viewpoint offered is worthy of thought.—G.L. V

Facts to Know When Buying Curtains

ERTAIN fabrics are very popular with homemakers because of the easy upkeep. Whether or not such fabrics are the best buy depends on the conditions under which they will be used. Specialists in the U.S.A. have tested a number of curtain fibers, coming to the following decisions:

Nylon has superior strength, high transparency, is easy to wash, and resists mildew and insects. However, placed in a sunny window where fully exposed, nylon may lose as much as 40 per cent of its strength in a few months.

Orlon is strong, resists fading in sunlight or gas fumes. It washes easily without shrinking or stretching, and resists mildew and moths. Orlon may shrink over radiators, and is considered very flammable, but requires a flame to ignite it.

Dacron has superior strength, resists wrinkles, mildew and insect damage. It washes easily, dries quickly, and doesn't stretch. Dacron has more flame resistance than orlon, but is not as sun-resistant. It should never be ironed with a high-temperature iron.

Fiberglass is colorfast and nonflammable, can't shrink, sag or wrinkle, and is insect-proof. With lots of curtain movement or flexing, the glass fiber will break, and may turn gray in time.

Fortisan is very strong, resistant to sun and gas fading, also to moth and mildew damage, and may be ironed at the same temperature as cotton or linen. Some of this fabric may be washed and some should be drycleaned. Ask the salesclerk, if the fabric does not have a hang-tag of cleaning instructions.

Cotton is strong, dyes well, and usually is inexpensive. The type of dye, finish and weave are important factors for cotton serviceability. The few disadvantages include a difficulty in ironing, especially for nets or marquisettes.

Rayon dyes easily, drapes well, is inexpensive, but may have little resistance to sun and mildew damage. It must be pressed while damp. The rayon fabric is weak when wet and may shrink unless controlled.

Acetate drapes well, offering interesting textures and finishes. However, unless it is dope-dyed, acetate is subject to acid, fume and gas fading. It is easily weakened by sun and bleaches and requires a little pressing when damp.

When cleaning time comes, check the label or hang-tag for possible warning against use of chlorine bleaches, and correct ironing temperatures.



SECOND NATURE—TO A BEE!



To help you run your farm on a profitable, business-like basis, ask for a free copy of the Royal Bank Farmer's Account Book at your local 'Royal' branch.

With bees, saving is instinctive. With a boy it's different. He has to be taught. Although you can't live his life for him, you can guide him towards a successful future by teaching him early the value of thrift—of building up a reserve of ready money in the bank—a reserve that's safe and quickly available.

At the 'Royal', there's always a special welcome for the farmer's son. Encourage your boy to open his own Royal Bank Savings Account, today.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Health for the World's Children

N the words of Canadian Dr. Brock Chisholm, first Director-General of the United Nations' specialized agency World Health Organization, "The biggest business in the world, and the most important business in the world, and the business that outweighs all other values in the world is the business of raising children."

Surviving despite poverty, malnutrition and disease is still a struggle for most of the world's one billion children. In some countries as many as 30 or more out of every 100 children die before they are grown up, and it is to these countries that WHO doctors and technicians are most often directed.

Ten years old this year, WHO can look over files of statistics and, to the advantage of medical persons everywhere, release worthwhile appraisals of health projects and suggest improvement in current programs.

In a healthy community like most in North America, 97 children out of every 100 born grow up to be adults, reflecting the blessing of adequate nourishment, health supervision and efficient medical attention.

So that others of the world's children might have an opportunity to grow up and build their countries, 10-year-old WHO has recommended that, in the public health services of all countries, there should be a division dealing especially with Maternal and Child Health – MCH for short. It should be concerned with everything that affects the health of children of all ages from conception through childhood and adolescence, and of expectant and nursing mothers.

In many countries receiving MCH assistance from WHO, UNICEF and other international programs, good progress has already been made.

- In 1950, Burma called in international MCH assistance. Within 3 years the international team of 12, in co-operation with Burmese officials, trained 900 local health workers in modern methods of maternal and child care. By now, Burma has made good progress toward self-sufficiency in maintaining and expanding its health services.
- With international aid Paraguay has cut its infant mortality rate from 150 per 1,000 live births 5 years ago to 95 per 1,000 today.
- In Egypt a great effort has been made to train assistant midwives, and there is now a widespread rural network of midwives working from health centers.
- In Austria, Greece, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Japan and India WHO/UNICEF assistance has been instrumental in initiating or expanding services for physically handicapped children.
- In Indonesia, the number of MCH centers increased from 250 in 1951 to nearly 1,400 in 1956.

Pressing UN commissioned personnel on through their pioncering in world health is the wistful hope that the children to whom tomorrow's world will belong may develop the ideal of "a sound mind in a sound body."



How to revive a tired shopper

as illustrated by Norman Rockwell

First . . . kick off shoes.

Second...sit in comfortable chair with a freshly-made cup of Red Rose Tea.

That's all. Red Rose does the rest. Every refreshing sip is loaded with "good tea" flavor. Superb and unmistakably...different.

Some time soon, try Red Rose...available in both gauze and regular tea bags.



Pick the package with the lovely RED ROSE

Distributed by Brooke Bond Tea



Over 150 million cups enjoyed every day throughout the world.



Look what you and your Magic can create!

 $oldsymbol{1}$ t's a joy to make cloud-light and heavenly baking powder biscuits with Magic. And look: this basic recipe offers you four delicious variations! Why not bake a batch for dinner?

MAGIC BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

(basic recipe)

3 cups once-sifted pastry flour (or 2% cups once-sifted all-purpose flour)

6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

3/4 teaspoon salt

1/2 cup chilled shortening

1 cup milk

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into mixing bowl; cut in shortening finely. Make a well in dry mixture; add milk and mix lightly with a fork, using just enough milk to make a soft but not sticky dough. Turn out dough onto lightly-floured board or canvas and knead lightly for 10 seconds. Roll out to 3/4-inch thickness and cut with a floured 21/2-inch cookie cutter. Arrange, slightly apart, on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 12 minutes. Yield -12 to 14 biscuits.

4 Easy Variations

CHEESE BISCUITS: Reduce shortening to 1/4 cup and before adding milk, mix in 1 cup shredded process cheese. Brush unbaked biscuit-tops with milk and sprinkle with sesame seeds when available. Delightful with salads, egg dishes or jam.

TOMATO BISCUITS: Replace salt with onion salt and milk with tomato juice. Wonderful accompaniment for salads, cold cuts, fish and eggs.

spiced raisin biscuits: Sift ¾ teaspoon ground cinnamon, ⅓ teaspoon ground cloves and ⅓ cup fine granulated sugar with the flour; before adding milk, mix in ¾ cup raisins. Lightly-spiced and delightfully sweet — luscious at tea-time.

CHILI BISCUITS: Sift 1 teaspoon chili powder with the flour; replace ½ cup milk with ½ cup thick chili sauce. These savory biscuits do wonders for bland foods.

You can depend on Magic

Another fine product of STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED



Slicing with Style



Chunks can be made from peeled or unpeeled oranges. Remove the caps and cut the orange in half, lengthwise. Place the half orange cut side down and cut lengthwise again. Then slice crosswise.



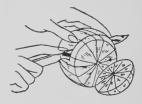
Sections are made from a peeled orange. Cut the sections halfway between the segment walls so that the membrane is in the center of the



Shells are made by scoring around the middle with a knife point. Then peel away from the fruit with a spoon handle. The edges may be notched with seissors if desired.



Segments are made from a peeled orange by gently separating into natural divisions.



Cartwheels may be made from peeled or unpeeled oranges. Slice the orange crosswise in any thickness. For halfwheels, cut the cartwheels in



Orange flowers are made by placing an unpeeled orange on end. Then cut into eighths, slicing almost to the bottom peel. Spread the "petals" gently.

Head Snugs



[Patons and Baldwins photo

Blustery weather and long hours at winter sports will find you warm and cozy in hand-knit headwear. Adult and child's sizes are pictured in two of the three possible face-edge designs.

Double knitting wool is suggested; wool which has been treated to resist shrinking and moth damage requires less careful laundering and storage of the knitted garment. The adult size head snug takes two 2-ounce balls of main color, and about one-half ounce of contrasting color. The child's head snug takes one ball main color and about one-half ounce contrasting color. Also needed are two No. 9 and two No. 8 knitting needles and two buttons for each head snug.

Abbreviations: K-Knit. P-Purl. st.stitch. sts.-stitches. in.-inches. tog.together. Sl.1-slip one stitch. p.s.s.o.pass slipped stitch over. Wl. fwd.wool forward. inc.-increase.

Tension: 5½ sts. and 8 rows-1 inch with No. 9 needles in Stocking st.

The instructions are written for adult size. Any changes necessary for child's size are written in brackets thus—().

Beginning at neck edge, with main color and No. 9 needles cast on 80 sts. (C-70 sts.)

1st row: K2. *P1. K1. Repeat from * to end of row. Repeat this row of (K1. P1) ribbing for 6 rows in all.

7th row: (1st buttonhole). K2. (Wl. fwd. K2. tog. for buttonhole). Rib to end of row. Rib 9 rows and work 2nd buttonhole on next row. Continue even in ribbing until work measures 3 in. from cast-on edge.

Next 2 rows: Cast off 10 sts. in ribbing. Rib to end of row.

Working on remaining 60 sts. (C-50 sts.) continue even in Stocking st. until work from cast-on edge measures 10 in. (C-9 in.) ending with purl row. Proceed:

1st row: K39 (C-34). Sl.1. K1. p.s.s.o. Turn.

2nd row: P19. P2. tog. Turn.

Contrasting Color.

3rd row: K19. Sl.1. K1. p.s.s.o.. Turn Repeat 2nd and 3rd rows until all 20 sts. are on one needle, ending with 2nd row. Break wool for face edge. With right side of work facing, main color and No. 9 needles pick up and knit 38 sts. (C-34 sts.) along right side of face edge. Working across the 20 sts. on other needle (K4. Inc. 1 st. in next st.) 3 times. K5. Pick up and knit 38 sts. (C-34 sts.) along left side of face edge. 99 sts. on needle. (C-91 sts.)

Change to No. 8 needles and join contrasting color. Beginning with purl row and carrying the color not in use, loosely on purl side of work, work from desired chart as follows:

1st row: Purl 1st and 2nd sts. as shown at left hand side. Purl the 8th st., repeat 12 times. (C-11 times). Purl last st. as shown at right hand side.

2nd row: Knit 1st st. as shown at right hand side. Knit the 8th st., repeat 12 times (C-11 times). Knit the last 2 sts. as shown at the left hand side.

Beginning with 3rd row (a purl row), continue working from chart in this manner to end of chart, thus ending with purl row. Break contrasting color.

Change to No. 9 needles. Knit 1 row.

Next row: *K7. K2 tog. Repeat from * to end of row. Knit 1 row. Cast off loosely. Sew side edges of border to adjacent 10 cast-off sts. of neckband. Darn in ends. Sew buttons to correspond to buttonholes. Press lightly.

On Lady On Child Alternate Design On Child Alternate Design

☐ Main color.

Now you can enjoy perfect toast and coffee automatically!



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Automatic Coffee Maker

Here's the fool-proof way to make perfect coffee every time. It's all automatic! Set the brew-strength control to the exact coffee strength you prefer. Red signal light tells you when coffee is ready . . . 2 cups in less than 4 minutes . . . 9 cups in about 15 minutes. It stays hot automatically . . . re-heats later without re-percolating. Treat your guests and your family to perfectly brewed coffee every time. Do it automatically—the General Electric way.



Set this brew strength selector to the exact coffee strength you prefer . . , mild, medium, strong, or any variation in between. That's toe kind of coffee you'll get every time. Push lever over to the left and you automatically re-heat unused coffee to full flavour freshness without repercolating.

Automatic Toaster

Here's the most dependable toaster you've ever seen. That's why it makes the most delicious toast you've ever tasted! Set the Colour Control to the exact shade of toast you like best—honey gold to cinnamon brown. Toast pops up high—automatically. Four fast-heating elements give you extra speed too. Finger-Tip Crumb Tray simplifies cleaning. Handsome design in sparkling chrome with heat-resistant base and handles. See it at your nearest appliance store now.



Set this colour control to the exact shade of toast you like best . . . from very light to very dark. You always get the exact shade you order . . the tenth consecutive silce gets the same degree of toasting as the first because there's no heat build-up. You can toast one silce at a time or two—they're always the same — always perfect.



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED



Whether you serve them fresh from the oven for teatime snacks, or toasted and generously buttered for breakfast, the whole family will cheer when you serve delicious, fragrant Sugar 'n' Spice Buns. They're easy to make, too, with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast...so when you bake at home, why not surprise your family with this sugar 'n' spice treat?

SUGAR 'N' SPICE BUNS Makes 32 buns

Wash and dry

3/4 cup seedless raisins
3/4 cup currants

Scald

1 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

1/3 cup shortening

1/2 cup granulated sugar

Cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Sift together 3 times

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

1½ teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon

1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg

1/4 teaspoon ground cloves

Stir the lukewarm milk mixture and

1 well-beaten egg

into the yeast mixture.

Stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat until smooth and elastic. Stir in the fruits and beat well.

2½ cups more (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough until smoath and elastic.

Place in a greased bowl and brush lightly with melted butter ar margarine.

Cover and set daugh in warm place, free from draft and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 11/2 hours. Punch down daugh. Divide daugh in half. Form each half of daugh into a rall 16 inches long. Cut each roll into 16 pieces. Farm into balls and place 16 balls in each of two greased 8-inch square cake pans.

Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine.

Combine

1/2 cup granulated sugar 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

and sprinkle buns with this mixture. Caver and let rise until a little more than doubled in bulkabout 11/4 hours. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, 30 to 35 minutes,



Treats

by GWEN LESLIE



F your home is like most, it's due to be haunted! Goblins and witches and other eerie little folk find homemade treats particularly pleasing and these are appetites you'll wish to appease. For Halloween fun that starts ahead and at home, have the children share in making popcorn confections and candied apples. Don't be surprised if they elect to spend All Hallow's Eve as proud host or hostess at home to chosen friends, dispensing instead of gathering bounty.

Whether strange apparitions are passing fancies or suitably costumed guests-for-the-evening, popcorn and glazed Halloween apples will secure your position as a mother who understands this popular harvest celebra-

Quick Popcorn Balls

1/4 c. salad oil ½ c. popcorn ½ c. sugar

½ c. dark corn syrup 1/2 tsp. salt

Heat salad oil in a 3-quart covered kettle over medium heat for 3 minutes. Add popcorn and cover, leaving small air space at edge of cover. Shake frequently over medium heat until popping stops.

Mix together corn syrup, sugar and salt. Add to popped corn in kettle and stir constantly over medium heat for 3 to 5 minutes or until corn is evenly and completely covered with syrup. Remove from heat and form into balls, using as little pressure as possible. Use butter on hands while shaping balls, if desired. This recipe makes 6 popcorn balls about 21/2" in diameter; if more are desired repeat the procedure, DO NOT DOUBLE THE RECIPE.

Caramel Corn Variation: Follow above recipe. After removing from heat, spread on waxed paper and separate pieces of popped corn. Makes about 2 quarts.

Popcorn on the Cob

c. sugar ½ c. water tsp. vinegar ½ tsp. salt 1 T. butter or margarine

2 T. light corn syrup

6 c. popped corn Cook sugar, water, vinegar, syrup and salt until a little tested in cold water forms a hard ball. Remove from heat. Add butter or margarine and pour mixture over popped corn. While still warm, form into the shape of small ears of corn.

Caramel Apples

For an added touch of color, cut green cellophane leaves and tie strips at one

6 medium red apples c. sugar

syrup

end of cob to resemble husks.

2 T. butter or margarine 1 c. light cream

3/4 c. dark corn 1 tsp. vanilla

Wash and dry apples, remove stem and insert one wooden skewer in stem end of each apple. Combine sugar, syrup, butter and ½ cup cream and cook over low heat until sugar dissolves and mixture comes to boil. Add remaining ½ cup cream and cook without stirring to very hard ball stage (254°F on candy thermometer).

Remove from heat and add vanilla. Dip apples into syrup, working quickly. Apples may be rolled in coarsely chopped nuts, if desired. Cool upright on well-greased cookie sheet or wire rack. V



No trick to this popcorn ball treat!

Needs no refrigeration

Keeps fresh for weeks Always octive, fost rising

Preparing for Christmas

RUIT cake has become so much a part of our Christmas tradition that to many people, fruit cake is Christmas cake. Perhaps you make only a light fruit cake or only a dark one, or perhaps your family and friends are accustomed to both. Fruit cake is one feature of the celebration of the Christmas season that can be prepared well ahead of time, and is the better for it. For full rich flavor, fruit cake must have time to ripen.

Fruit and nuts may be bought in many stores ready-prepared to pop right into the cake batter. The cost of the ingredients rises with the amount of work that has already been done. The use of kitchen scissors, dipped in water, makes the job of cutting quantities of fruit easier if you choose to cut your own. Remember that fruits may be substituted for one another if the weight is kept the

Decorating the Cake

The surface of the cake may be decorated with a pattern of fruit and nut pieces before baking or afterward. If done afterward, the cake should be glazed to hold the fruit. More and more people are glazing their fruit cakes instead of applying the heavier almond paste and icing decoration.

Cooled cakes may be very simply glazed by brushing with hot corn syrup. Fruit decoration should be pressed lightly into the fresh glaze.

Light Fruit Cake

1 c. butter 2 c. fine white sugar 6 eggs, unbeaten 2¼ to 2½ c. allpurpose flour

4 tsp. baking powder ½ 20-oz. tin

crushed pineapule 2 lb. sultana

1/2 lb. shredded coconut

1/2 lb. citron peel

1/2 lb. almonds 1/2 lb. glace cherries

tsp. vanilla 1 tsp. almond

flavoring 1/4 c. orange, lemon or blended

fruit juice

Prepare fruit and nuts. Wash raisins thoroughly, then spread on cookie sheet and heat in low oven at 250°F until puffed and steamy. Cool. Blanch almonds and remove skins. Combine fruit, except pineapple, with whole almonds and set aside.

Cream butter, add sugar and mix well. Blend in eggs one at a time. Sift, then measure flour. Take out ¼ cup of flour and sprinkle over fruit and nuts, stirring to coat. Sift remaining flour with baking powder. Stir undrained crushed pineapple into butter mixture. Add flavorings and fruit juice, then mix in sifted flour and baking powder. Gently stir in floured fruit and almonds. Add coconut.

Line greased pans with greased aluminum foil or with two layers of greased heavy waxed paper allowing lining to extend 1 inch beyond pan edges. Pour batter into prepared pans, filling about ¾ full. Bake at 275°F (slow oven) until cake tests done when cake tester or metal skewer is tried. Actual cooking time depends on size of pan used. Baked in one 8" x 8" x 3" pan, time needed is about 2 hours.

Place a shallow pan of water on the bottom shelf of the oven. This will give

(Please turn to page 50)

BAKE-TESTED for you by Robin Hood



CHOCOLATE PIXIES

These chewy, chocolatey morsels have been rolled in icing sugar to make them look nicer and taste more delicious. Try them soon. And remember, this recipe was developed with Robin Hood Flour. So be sure you use Robin Hood, the bake-tested flour that lets you bake your best.

1/2 cup shortening 13/3 cups sugar

eggs

teaspoon vanilla

squares unsweetened chocolate, melted

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR

2 teaspoons baking powder

½ teaspoon salt ½ cup milk

Mix shortening, sugar and eggs together. Stir in vanilla and melted chocolate. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Chill dough. Form into 1" balls and roll in sifted confectioners' sugar. Place on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F. 10 to 12 minutes. YIELD: 6 dozen.



Robin Hood Flaur comes In fine quality bags, 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label soaks off — no ink to wosh out. Also In handy 25 lb., 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb., and 2 lb. pockages.

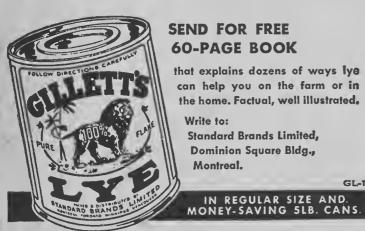
ALL-PURPOSE

USED BY MORE CANADIAN WOMEN THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED.



Keeping your home clean and sanitary need not be an expensive proposition. Not when low-cost Gillett's Lye will do so many house cleaning jobs so efficiently. Lye actually saves you dollars on your cleaning bills; and saves you time and work too because it's a powerful cleanser.

You can clean cellar floors and walls with lye, bleach flour and feed bags, soak badly-soiled overalls, even remove paint with lye! Yes, lye cleans quickly, cleans well ... yet costs far less than many other cleaners that only do half the job.



It is saving, not getting that is the mother of riches



SIR WALTER SCOTT, 1771 - 1832

Consistent saving is difficult unless it is planned. The Western Savings & Loan Association's planned saving program is tailored to the individual's needs and a program can be worked out for you. For more information write or call your nearest, office of:



Head Office: 280 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG 1, MANITORA

your cake greater volume, moister texture and a shiny surface.

Dark Fruit Cake

lb. brown sugar ½ c. sour milk 1 lb. butter

c. sifted allpurpose flour Pinch of salt

tsp. cinnamon tsp. mace

tsp. allspice tsp. nutmeg tsp. baking soda

T. warm water T. molasses

½ c. sour cream 8 eggs, well beaten

2 lb. seeded raisins

1 lb. currants 34 lb. mixed peel 1/2 lb. blanched

almonds

1 lb. glace cherries

Wash raisins and currants well and dry in low oven at 250°F until puffed and steamy. Cool.

Cream butter and blend in sugar. Add well beaten eggs and molasses. Sift measured flour and spices together, then add dry ingredients alternately with sour milk and cream beginning and ending with flour. Dissolve baking soda in warm water and stir into batter. Gently stir in fruit.

Line greased pans with greased aluminum foil or with two layers of heavy brown paper, well-greased. Allow lining paper to extend beyond pan edges at least 1". Pour batter into prepared pans, filling about ¾ full. Bake in a slow oven at 250°F until cake tests done with cake tester or metal skewer. Cooking time depends on the size of pan used.

Placing a shallow pan of water on the bottom shelf of the oven for the entire baking time, results in greater volume, moister texture and a shiny surface for the cake.

Cool the cake completely before storing. Wrap lining paper or metal foil over cake and wrap with another covering layer.

Clear Glaze

For light or dark cakes

1/3 c. light corn c. sugar ½ c. water syrup

Heat sugar, water and syrup slowly until sugar is dissolved. Bring to boil and boil until a small amount dropped in cold water forms a slightly firm ball (242°F on candy thermometer). Brush immediately over cake, pressing fruit pieces into glaze if pattern is desired.

Molasses Glaze

For dark cakes only

½ c. molasses ½ c. water

Heat slowly to boiling, then boil gently until a small amount dropped in water forms a slightly firm ball (242°F on candy thermometer). Brush glaze immediately over cake. Use of a glaze helps to keep the cake moist.

Near Christmas

If you prefer the traditional almond paste and icing cover for your fruit cake, store the cake unglazed until a few days before you wish to serve it.

Many stores offer at least one commercial brand of almond paste. Here is a recipe you might use to make your

Almond Paste

1 lb. almonds 1 tsn. almond. 4 egg yolks flavoring

1 lb. icing sugar 1 tsp. rose water

Blanch almonds and put through food chopper three times, using finest blade. Work to a paste with a wooden spoon. Add unbeaten egg yolks and flavorings and mix well. Gradually mix in sifted icing sugar. Roll paste to the shape of the cake and desired thickness. Brush surface of cake with unbeaten egg white (helps hold paste layer to cake) and press almond paste to cake. Cover with regular butter icing or a white ornamental icing.-G.L.

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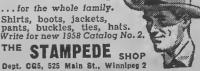
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Fashion Forecast

Dramatic accents for the new designs are found in line, color and fabrics

RASHIONS for Fall '58 have been adapted from extreme Parisienne shapes into exciting, wearable designs. So many silhouettes are fashion-right this autumn that flattering styles are available for every figure type. The Butterick pattern styles shown in this issue of The Guide make this fact evident.

The newest of these silhouettes is the trapeze, an enchanting French fashion nimbly transcribed into Eńglish. The trapeze gives rise to the "Empire Look" with skirts that stand out from the bustline and form a triangle. It ventures forth with less hem, more legginess. Its charm is a quality of youthful innocence; its feeling, beautifully feminine.

Chemises are no longer revolutionary. They are accepted willingly by the most conservative, and for the fashion pioneer, chemises are a way of life. The waistline is still evasive in fall designs, although the chemise is slightly more fitted than before. Emphasis remains either at the hip tip or it is empire elevated. Two-piece chemises are destined to remain important because they're so wearable. The scythe line, curvaceously executed, has the winsomeness of the

chemise with just a bit more fit in front. The blouson is still in fullest bloom because of its ability to adapt to new details and fabrics with individual flair.

In fabrics, wool is the magic word. Wool and cashmere, wool and camel's hair, and wool and mohair are used in a tremendous variety of blanket plaids, nubby tweeds and soft-textured coating weights. Through tonal blending, three, four and five distinct colors have been interwoven to create a shaded one-color effect.

Basket weave stylings and open mesh weaves are equally important for fall. Silk prints in brilliant jewel tones are extremely popular. Foulard and geometric patterns dominate these prints. Colors in silks center around a blue-green theme and the warmth of orange-red and cerise tones. No matter what the fabric, color is everything. The conservative blacks, browns and grays give way to autumn hues based on leaf colors of mustard, muted red, gold tones and muted greens. Also popular are bright red and royal blue.

Fashions this fall offer focal points of interest in silhouette, fabric type, texture and color in a panoramic scope.





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Clothes Can Fit

A NEW basic fitting pattern is available now; a must for the beginner and a guide for the experienced home sewer. With the change in fashion silhouette, this simple guide to good fitting is especially valuable.

Using illustrated directions, the basic pattern is made up in muslin. Necessary alterations are marked on the muslin and transferred to the basic tissue included in the package. Then all that's needed is to transfer these alterations from the basic pattern tissue to any chosen style pattern. The basic pattern is a carbon copy of your figure, your guarantee of good fit.

In addition to the common alterations, the new basic pattern contains directions for making over 20 major and minor changes. Well-illustrated, concise instructions are given for many construction details.

This pattern No. 200, is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42. It may be obtained from your nearest local Butterick dealer or from Department J, The Butterick Company, Inc., 528 Evans Ave., Toronto 14, Ont. Price 35 cents. \lor



Choose Your Correct Size

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Women Size 40 42		46	Che	st 9	32	34	36	Men' 38 4		12 4	14	46	48	50

Fall Fashions

These fall fashions offer the relaxed appearance and wearability which was introduced so dramatically with the chemise last season. The blouson influence is evident in this basic suit and in the bodice of the fashionably versatile dress, suitable for daytime and evening wear.

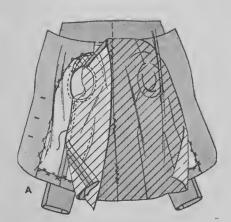
Consider the flowered wools, new this year, when shopping for dress fabric. Floral patterns may be subdued in color or in exciting contrast and are found in wool jersey, crepes and challis. When buying, observe the fabric from a distance. A pattern that's beautiful at close hand may lose interest with distance. Small scale designs are best for the petite figure, large bold designs flatter the tall, wellproportioned one. Medium-scaled low-contrast prints, evenly spaced, look well on the full figure.



These Butterick patterns may be obtained from your nearest local dealer or from Department J, The Butterick Company, Inc., 528 Evans Ave., Toronto 14, Ont.



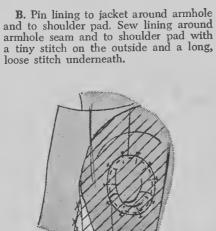
How to Line a Jacket



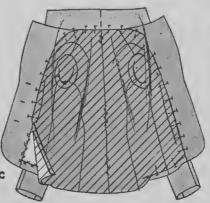
No. 8699

Price 65 cents.

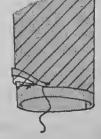
A. Lay in ½ inch pleat at center back and press. Catch-stitch the neck edge, waistline and about 3½ inches from lower edge. Insert lining into jacket, matching seams. Sew underarm seams together (loosely by hand) to 3 inches below waistline.



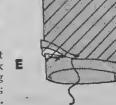
C. Turn under front and neck edges at seam line; clip curve at intervals on back neck edge. Pin lining to facing along seam line. Turn up hem of jacket lining; place ½ inch from lower edge of jacket.



D. Slip-stitch as shown ½ inch from edge of lining. Slip-stitch remainder of



E. Turn up lower edge of sleeve lin-ing at seam line. Slip-stitch to inner edge of hem along seam line.



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REMINDER!

It is only a short time to November 1st

Under the 1958 Emergency Fodder Policy shared with railways and the Federal Government:

- Full railway freight is paid on hay shipped with authorization form (available from Plant Industry Branch, Regina).
- 4ϕ per ton mile is paid for trucking hay up to \$7.50 per ton.

REMEMBER!

- Snow and storms can block roads and make loading and shipping hay expensive and uncertain.
- Build up hay stocks NOW in case of a severe winter and drouth next year.
- Fodder supplies are good NOW.
 Get lists of hay for sale from Municipal Offices, Ag. Reps or Plant Industry Branch, Regina.

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Young People

On the farm and at home

Looking for a Hobby?

AT a recent Philatelic Specialists Exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Mrs. Reita Kerton met and talked with Mr. Douglas Patrick, a well-known stamp collecter and adviser, and newspaper columnist. She asked a number of questions about the growth of philately, and his answers will be of interest to would-be philatelists.

Q: What is the first step a novice stamp collector could take?

A: Classify and sort stamps into countries. The beginning collector usually trics to do too much first off. It is enough to buy a package of inexpensive envelopes and use these for the first sorting, writing the name of the country on the outside. You now need a stiff-leaved book in which to mount the stamps. A loose-leaf version is best. A stamp album without printed pictures of stamps allows variety in arrangement.

Q: How do you get gum and bits of envelope off the back of a used stamp?

A: Many stamps come to no harm in water. Immerse them in a bowl of cold water for an hour or two, then very gently slide the stamps from the paper. Never force!

Q: What about unused stamps? Do you take the gum off them, too?

A: Oh no! Never remove gum from mint stamps, and you must get into the habit of using tweezers to handle them. Plated tweezers will not leave rust marks . . . the round-ended or spade-ended tweezers are best.

Q: Maybe you would tell me . . . when was the first adhesive stamp made? How was the first letter in Canada delivered?

A: Hey . . . wait a minute . . . not so fast. It might surprise you to know

that the father of Canadian Post Office was Benjamin Franklin. He started post offices in Quebec City, Three Rivers, and Montreal. Today, this has grown to I2,825 post offices scattered from Devon Island, a thousand miles from the North Pole, to Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula.

O: And the first letter in Canada?

A: That would have been taken care of by one of our colorful postal couriers along the St. Lawrence River. Postage stamps were first used in Canada in 1851.

Q: Adhesive?

A: Oh yes, the adhesive postage stamp was born in I840. But stamps of one kind or another, representing payment for carrying, were used before that. Today these are marked as collectors' items.

Q: Who do you suppose sent the first air mail letter?

A: King Solomon. Look up in your Bible and you'll see he sent carrier pigeons to the Queen of Sheba.

Q: So when I look up and see a red light of a mail plane blink on and off I can say, "Air carriage is not so modern after all."

A: Perhaps. But Canadians have a right to be proud of their modern air service. Canada is the first country in the world to adopt air carriage of mail on such a large scale. In recent years all letter mail weighing one ounce or less mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, prepaid at ordinary letter rate, has been transported by air, provided that air service would speed delivery. It's called "All Up Mail."

He went on, "Another point of interest is our Arctic mailman. You go to a mailbox and pick up a letter any day. In the far north, particularly the



Cauadians enjoy a mail service unique in the world; letters for delivery in Canada go air mail, at ordinary rates.

eastern Arctic, there are over I2,000 people. These people are served by ship. Every summer the Canadian government steamer, the C. D. HOWE, leaves Montreal laden with supplies for settlements of eastern Arctic. On board is a regular post office with a qualified postmaster."

Mr. Patrick concluded the conversation with a reminder that stamp collecting is entertaining, instructive, leads to friendships the world over, and is a hobby that more and more Canadians are taking up. Certainly it has appeal for young people. As proof, he pointed out the many teen-agers and even children who were viewing the special philatelic display with careful and expertly critical appraisal.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Stamp collecting is also a form of investing, as stamp values can only go up as time cuts down the supply. Because philatelists will pay large sums for certain stamps, racketeers sometimes circulate forged or altered stamps. The young stamp collector would do well to subscribe to a reliable philately journal or join a philatelic association, from which he will receive the latest information on stamp releases. (The CBC Stamp Club of the Air, Box 500, Toronto, is an excellent starting club for junior stamp collectors.)



An envelope's exterior doesn't interest these northerners; they want the letter, word from home, in via Arctic post office, the steamer C. D. HOWE.



Stamp collectors, such as Doug Patrick, Toronto, are called philatelists. Philately, roughly translated from Greek, means "untaxed"... a postage stamp carries a letter free-of-charge to the recipient.

The Country Boy and Girl



A Bad Case of Freezles

by DOROTHY S. ANDERSON

TACK FROST opened one eye, closed it, and opened the other. On the chair at his bedside table were russet, ochre, brown and bright red paints. Some were for one type of tree and some for another. In those days, Jack Frost kept his colors separate.

"Get up, Jack," called his mother. "There are ever so many leaves to paint. Is something the matter?'

Jack was very spry. He had to be, to reach the bendy ends of branches where the leaves grew. Throwing off his covers, he jumped onto the floor.

Then he flopped back into bed. He closed one eye, and he closed the other. He wiggled his toes and shook

"What's the matter?" called Mrs. Frost. "Breakfast is ready. Everything you like!"

Well, Jack Frost had to be strong, and he did like to eat. So he tried once more. Up, up, up, up-bam! His foot fell down. Then-bam! He rolled over onto the floor, upsetting his paints, just a bit. He was relieved he had not mixed them up. Then he unfolded himself. Poor Jack Frost! No other morning had ever been like this! He walked stiffly into the

"Set you right down," Mrs. Frost said. "I'll have the food before you

As Jack Frost bent into the chair, aches and pains shot through him.

He looked at the food, Everything was exactly as Jack Frost liked it: Cereal with frosting, toast with frosting, eggs with frosting and even milk with foamy frosting. White, sugary frosting tumbled from everything.

Jack Frost pushed the food away. "Making breakfast was such a lot of work for you, Mother," he said. "I'm sorry I don't feel like eating."

Then he stood up and limped back to bed. "I must have caught something while I was painting leaves yesterday.

Mrs. Frost hurried in with a thermometer. Jack Frost held it in his mouth one minute. Then he shook his arms and opened his mouth. The thermometer crashed onto the floor and splintered into 5,000 pieces.

"Why, Jack," said Mrs. Frost, picking up the pieces, "the thermometer froze in your mouth!"

"It felt freezing!" said Jack.

his mother looked at him. If his temperature were freezing, that meant only one thing. He had come down with a bad case of the freezles.

Mrs. Frost looked at Jack, and Jack looked into the m'rror. And sure enough, he was getting spots: Russet, and ochre and brown and bright red.

"Oh, oh, oh," said Jack Frost sadly. "It means you'll have to stay in

"So how will I ever get the leaves all painted before they fall? Oh, oh,

Mrs. Frost called in Dr. Skilawig. He looked Jack over, broke another thermometer and said, "Stay in bed until you're well."

So Jack Frost stayed in bed. His mother pulled the shade down so the light wouldn't bother his eyes. He was thankful he couldn't see the trees outside with their unpainted leaves. Whenever Mrs. Frost had a few extra minutes, she would go out and paint some of the leaves. But she couldn't do too much of it, and the time was drawing closer when the leaves would

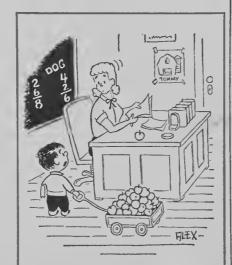
Jack Frost worried and worried, but he knew there was nothing to do but take care of himself and get over the freezles.

HEN 3 days were up, Dr. Skilawig made a call and gave Jack Frost a check-up. He put a thermometer in Jack's mouth, and this time it didn't freeze. Then he peered at Jack. "The freezle spots are all gone," he said. "You can get up."

Jack Frost jumned out of bed. He waved one arm. He waved the other. Not a single ache. Not a single pain. He leapt into the kitchen, where Mrs. Frost had breakfast all ready: Cereal with frosting, toast smothered with frosting preserves, eggs with frosting and milk with frosting foam. He ate every bit of it, and then cleaned up the frosting bowl.

Only 2 days remained before the leaves would fall. Most of them were still all green and leathery instead of crisp and colorful. Jack Frost dashed all his paints onto his palette and scurried about the leaves. He dipped his brush furiously and splashed on the colors.

(Please turn to page 56)



"Frankly, I was sort of hoping to influence the outcome of my report card!"



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He hated doing such a hasty job, but there were so many trees to cover. There wasn't even time to see what he was doing.

His palette became messier and messier and soon all the colors were running together. He still didn't take a minute out.

He didn't know what he was doing until his mother came to call him in for dinner. She stared and stared. "Jack Frost, those leaves!"

Had he spoiled them with his hasty painting? He didn't want to stop and look now.

"Those leaves are bee-ootiful this year!" his mother was saying.

So Jack Frost looked, and he looked again. Instead of all one color for each tree the way he had always done it before, the colors were mixed up on the leaves. And each leaf had a different mixture. Because he had worked so fast, they were more beautiful than ever.

Every year after that, Jack Frost used only 2 days for painting the

leaves. With the extra time, he was able to develop other cold-weather arts, like window painting. He never had to worry about coming down with the freezles because, of course, after you've had one bad case of freezles, you're immune to them.

Young Canada Book Week

Canada's boys and girls are now learning at home and at school that the books they study, and those they read for fun, are good friends. Next month they will celebrate their own Young Canada Book Week. To mark this important occasion, we asked two of our young readers to tell you about two books for young people. One of these, "Time of Wonder," by Robert McCloskey, was given a medal because it was judged the most distinguished American picture book for



children. The other, "The Great Chief," by Kerry Wood, received an award from Canada's Governor-General for being the best juvenile story of the year.-The Editors.

"Time of Wonder"

Reviewed by Marilee McGuire Aged 10

This book tells the story of a family of two girls and their mother and father, who spend their holidays on an island in Maine. The illustrations are beautiful and make me feel that I am right with the family on their holiday. Once there was a fog and it lifted and then the hummingbirds started humming, the bees buzzing, and the water was blue as blue. Another time a hurricane came to the island and trees were knocked over and water and wind blew into their

I have never been to the seaside but I would like to go now that I have read this book and I think you would too, if you read it. The children in the book have many happy adventures, doing things so much different to what they do at home in the city.

"The Great Chief"

Reviewed by Simon Cobb, Aged 8

I like the book very much because it is very exciting. The book was very interesting but I do not think that children under seven should have the book. I think that chapter four, about the ambush, was the best chapter. I think that the story was exciting because it was true. Maskepetoon was The Great Chief of the Crees. At the beginning of the book Maskepetoon wanted war, but at the end of the book he wanted peace, because he did not want any more Indians to die in

Season's Greetings

UNICEF-the United Nations Children's Fund-is again offering boxed greeting cards. Profits from sales go to help less fortunate mothers and children in four continents. Designed by world famous artists, the cards capture the mood of traditional festivals.

They come with or without greetings in the five official U.N. languages.

Information regarding UNICEF grecting cards may be obtained from local branches of the United Nations Association in Canada or from the Canadian UNICEF Committee, 280 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont. V





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according to a pricing formula agreed upon previously.

Contract farming may also eover the production of broilers, other poultry and poultry products. It is now entering the field of swine production and eattle feeding on a large scale in some areas.

Contract farming looms portentous if not ominous in the eyes of many agricultural leaders. The leasing of farm land, on the other hand, is eon-sidered an old and normal method of land tenure with a long history of both good and bad repute.

Combination Crop Share and Cash Lease

IN a grain farming area the land-owner is not interested, as a rule, in livestoek production, and if the tenant keeps some livestoek he feeds them out of his share of the erop. If there is eonsiderable native hay and pasture land, also under lease, the tenant is often required to pay a eash rental for such land in addition to the delivery of a one-third share of all grain grown on the farm. The eash rental rates for land used for feed and pasture vary greatly from area to area, and they usually bear little relationship to the returns expected as rent from eultivated land on the same farm. The tenant may be required under the terms of the lease to ray the owner for one-third share of the hay produced, measured in the stack, at the "in the stack" market price, or the share may be sold and the returns paid to the landlord.

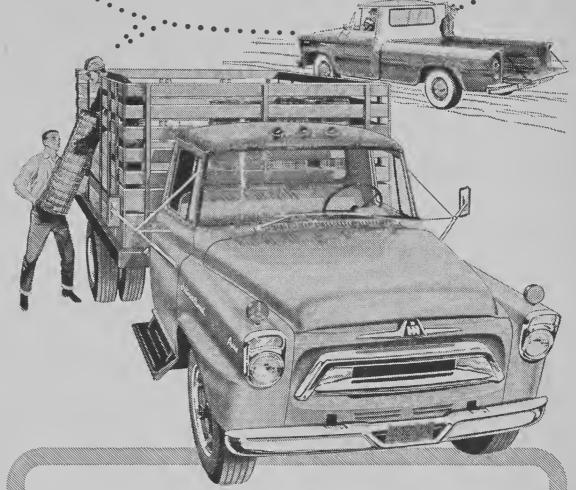
Acre-Offset Lease

Sometimes, however, the tenant wishes to use certain acreages of good productive cultivated land for the growing of feed or pasture, or for some specialized crop often of a hazardous nature, in which the landlord is not interested. The problem of rent for such land may be resolved by the tenant delivering additional grain over and above the required share from the remainder of the land. If, for instance, the lease was on a third erop share basis, the tenant would deliver the equivalent of one-third of a grain erop grown on similar land to that used for the special crop in that year and equal in aereage, as additional rent, in lieu of a share of the specialized or feed erop. Thus, if a tenant grew 25 acres of oats for green feed, and oats grown on other similar land yielded 40 bushels to the aere in that year, then he would deliver $25 \times 40 \div 3$, or 333 bushels of oats as additional rent for the use of land on which he grew green feed or hay. Likewise, if he wished to grow soybeans for seed on land that he would ordinarily grow wheat, and the portion in wheat yielded 20 bushels to the aere and there were 25 aeres of soybeans, the tenant would deliver $20 \times 25 \div 3$, or 166 bushels of additional wheat as rent for the use of the land growing soybeans. This is known as the "Acre-Offset Lease" and is fairly readily understood by both tenant and land-

When eommercial fertilizers are used, the tenant and the landlord, as

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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

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The farmer needs a truck that is *built* for farm work. Body type and capacity must be tailored to the loads he hauls. Rugged dependability is needed to stand up to the strain of driving in fields, lanes and rutted country roads. And the farmer needs *economy* too.

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It makes good sense to buy the trucks that will give trouble-free service for years to come—because they are <u>all-truck</u> built for the work you have to do!



49-264

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THE FUEL OIL TAX ACT

Use of Purple Fuel in Farm Trucks

- (a) Purple fuel may be used for the operation of farm vehicles licensed as such, pursuant to the Public Service Vehicles Act, owned and operated by farmers, ranchers and market gardeners, and used solely in connection with their own farm, ranch or market garden operations or personal transportation, but not in connection with any other line of business in which the owner may be engaged.
- (b) It is unlawful for fuel oil agents to have purple fuel oil in pumps or other dispensing equipment used for delivering or dispensing fuel oil directly into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle. This does not apply to a farmer who has on his farm, pumps or other dispensing equipment containing purple fuel oil, solely for use on his own farm. A farmer is not permitted to have his truck tank filled with purple fuel oil at a service or bulk station.



Government of the Province of Alberta

Department of the Provincial Secretary

a rule, divide the cost of the material in the same proportion as they divide the share of crop. The tenant applies the fertilizer at no cost to the landowner. Likewise, when chemical weed sprays or insect sprays are used, the cost of the chemicals is divided the same way as for fertilizers, the tenant applying the chemical to the crop at his expense.

Half Crop Share Lease

THE half crop share lease, common on the Prairies 30 years ago, in which the landowner supplied all seed and paid half the twine and threshing costs, largely disappeared with the coming of the combine. Some have continued on the half share basis but the owner now, besides supplying all seed, pays only one-third share of the harvesting costs performed by swather and combine, but still receives one-half share of the grain produced delivered to nearest elevator.

Likewise the 50-50 lease, common in the cornbelt a few years ago, is less popular today. It allowed for a joint livestock enterprise, but the landowner, besides paying for half the feed and seed, also paid one-half of the general operating expenses, including fuel for the tractor, and owned one-half of the livestock. The tenant supplied all labor, including board, all power and horses, all equipment, and owned half of the livestock. He also supplied half the feed and seed and paid half the general operating expenses. Everything produced and sold from the farm was divided 50-50 as between landlord and tenant.

Most of the difficulties arising out of the 50-50 lease came from sharing the cost of the operating expenses, including fuel for the tractor, over which the landowner had little control. In the days of horses they were fed out of the undivided grain, but when the tractor replaced the horse the picture changed.

Livestock Share Lease

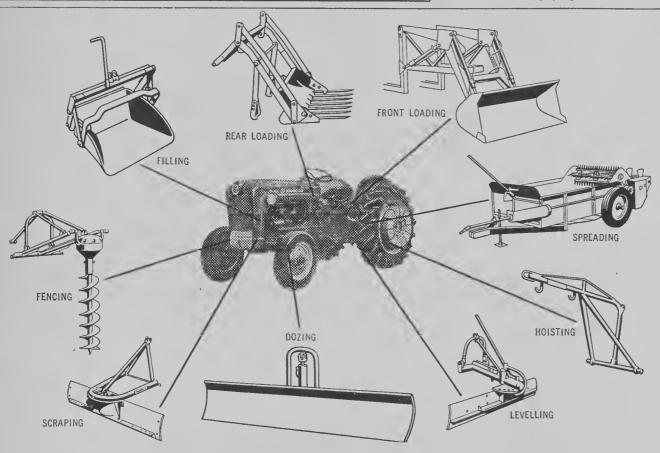
MANY landowners would like to share in a livestock enterprise. It often requires a fairly heavy investment in buildings and other improvements, including a convenient water supply to handle livestock. The investment in the livestock may also be considerable. The farm operator must be qualified by aptitude, training and experience to care for livestock.

Under the typical livestock share lease, all of the productive livestock is jointly owned. All of the farm labor and equipment is usually furnished by the tenant, while the landlord furnishes the land and necessary improvements, including all buildings, corrals, fences, feed bunks, etc., pays insurance on same, and also pays the land taxes.

Where land is under a crop share lease, and livestock are included in the joint enterprise, it simplifies matters if the share in the livestock returns is the same as that for the crops. Thus, under a one-third crop share lease the landlord would own onethird of the livestock and the tenant two-thirds. The stock would be fed out of the undivided share of crop, which would also be owned on a onethird to two-thirds basis. When any cattle were sold, whether from the original herd or from natural increase, the returns would be divided onethird to the landowner and two-thirds to the tenant. All purchases for the breeding herd, including sires and all feed purchased, as well as veterinary expenses, would be borne one-third by the landlord and two-thirds by the tenant.

If feeder cattle or lambs were purchased for feeding and resale, and the tenant could not finance his two-thirds share of the purchase price, the necessary funds might be borrowed jointly or severally from the bank, or the landlord might be able and willing to finance the purchase price of all the livestock purchased. When the fat stock were sold, then all of the money advanced to purchase the feeders would be repaid first, plus interest and marketing costs, and the residue or net proceeds would then be divided one-third to the landlord and two-thirds to the tenant.

Under this one-third to two-thirds livestock and crop share leasing arrangement there woud be no cash rental for pasture or hay land to the landlord, b-cause he would receive his share of returns from their use when the livestock was sold. The land-



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lord would bear no share of the general operating expenses involved in producing the crops, nor would he share in the costs of labor or special equipment required for the livestock enterprise.

Labor Share Lease

THE problem of financing equipment, let alone livestock, is often too great for a young man to undertake so as to establish himself as a tenant on an economic farm unit. Occasionally, a well-equipped owneroperator wishes to retire from active farming. He may have a son, or knows some other qualified young man in which he has confidence, who he wishes to help establish on his farm. In some areas there are what is known as labor share leases. They are usually of short duration, and should be one step in the ladder to tenancy, and later land ownership.

In the labor share lease the owner furnishes a fully equipped farm and usually carries considerable management responsibility, often continuing to live on the farm or in a nearby

In the first stage, under the labor share lease, the landowner supplies everything but labor. The operator receives a share of the farm income and is paid a monthly wage—the going farm wage, or at least a fair wageand either a small share of the proceeds from all sales from the farm, say 10 per cent, or a portion of the net profit, possibly 25 to 50 per cent.

As soon as possible the owners should sell the equipment or some of it at a nominal figure to the operator, on terms if necessary, and enter into a crop share lease. There is less chance for dispute and misunderstanding, if the operator is using and wearing out his own equipment.

The operator may not be able or willing to take over all the equipment at one time. In a second stage the operator takes over, or furnishes, the less expensive machines which may be purchased from the landowner. He continues to supply all of the man labor and receives a larger share of the proceeds, 20-25 per cent, or 40 to 50 per cent, of the net profits; he may receive a yearly wage also. The owner supplies the land, pays taxes and in some cases provides the more expensive machines.

At the next stage, the operator acquires all of the equipment, including the more expensive machines, and enters into a straight one-third share crop lease. If livestock are in the picture, he takes over a two-thirds ownership in the livestock and all proceeds from the farm are divided onethird to the landowner and two-thirds to the tenant.

If the tenant operator purchases some or all of the equipment and livestock from the owner on credit, he should sign a note to cover such a purchase. Under such circumstances the owner may require an additional share of crop be delivered to him, say one-sixth or one-quarter share, and apply the proceeds from its sale on the note until the note plus interest is paid. Then the tenant continues to deliver only a full share of the crop under the terms of his lease. If the tenant does well under his lease, he may eventually be able to buy the farm outright or inherit it on the owner's death.



THE

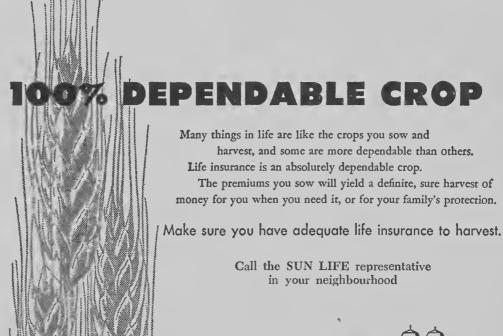
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SSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 9)

ern Canadian farmers. . . . The extent of the assistance suggested would indicate a misconception as to the seriousness of the agricultural situation. . . Canadian agriculture has suffered from income anemia for a number of years, during which time the farmers have been required to subsidize large segments of the economy. This has sapped the lifeblood of the farm economy, to the point where a very large proportion of farmers have little financial resistance left and fall prey to many drastic and costly devices in an effort to remain solvent. Farmers appreciate various measures which have been introduced or are under consideration as long-term measures in the interests of improved agricultural conditions. What is required, and what farmers have expected, is a system of deficiency payments that would make it possible for a large

proportion of the farmers to hang on until anticipated benefits of the long-term projects can be felt. The current measure . . . will be of some assistance in meeting harvesting expenses, but will do very little to meet the basic income need of the farm industry." \vee

NSFA DIRECTORS MEET

Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture directors, meeting at Truro in late August, gave special attention to farm credit, the current vegetable marketing situation and the promotion of a hog production program in the province. The directors made these decisions:

• To urge again the necessity of implementing the recommendations of the Hawkins Commission on Rural Credit, and to impress upon Federal M.P.'s the immediate need for action in this field.

• To appoint a committee of producers, representative of the province, to lay plans for more orderly marketing of fruits and vegetables. It was the view of the directors that the marketing methods employed in the current year had never been worse.

• To adopt a Policy Committee report dealing with immediate and long-term plans for extra promotion of hog production aimed at raising at least 100,000 hogs in the first year of operation of the N.S Co-operative Abattoir Ltd.

TO OPPOSE FREIGHT RATE BOOST

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union President Alf Gleave has indicated that the railway companies' request for a 19 per cent freight rate boost will be vigorously opposed by the Farm Unions. He stated it is ironical that the Federal Government was about to make payments of \$40 million in an effort to inject some capital into the economy and at the same time the railways

were attempting to siphon off \$60 million in their proposed freight rate increase. Mr. Gleave noted that the Cabinet had taken action in April to disallow a 3.6 per cent boost granted the railways by the Board of Transport Commissioners, and expressed the hope that their attitude to the presently proposed rate increase would be the same. IFUC President James Patterson has been requested to go to Ottawa to present Farm Union views on the matter.

EGG MARKETING BOARD DEFEATED

An Alberta Federation of Agriculture spokesman, commenting on the recent egg marketing plebiscite in the province, indicated that the failure of large numbers of producers to exercise their franchise led to the vote being lost. Alberta legislation requires that 51 per cent of eligible producers must support a producer marketing plan before it can become operative. In the plebiscite 75 per cent of the 15,301 producers who voted supported the egg marketing board. However, the favorable votes represented only 40 per cent of the total eligible. The result is likely to discourage the principle of producer marketing boards.

Continued from page 17

NOT TOO DEEP

5

It took courage for Ray Lenzen to plan a dairy farm at Hazel Dell in 1948. Only 39 acres were broken in one half-section, and another half-section was entirely bush. In addition, he had an old log barn on his hands and a house that was just adequate.

IIIs VLA loans have been \$1,200

His VLA loans have been \$1,200 for equipment, \$1,000 for clearing and breaking, and \$2,000 for a new barn. With this backing he went to work and broke 200 acres, seeding 70 to brome, alfalfa and sweet clover, and keeping the rest as rough pasture. The log barn saw its last days this summer, to be replaced by a rigid frame one measuring 38' by 60', with stanchions for 30 cows and a milk house built onto it. Electricity came to the farm a year ago, enabling him to switch to milking machines and to install a milk cooler.

Ray started with Shorthorns, but bought a Holstein bull 5 years ago, and now he has some purebred Holsteins and is increasing their number. He ships milk from 20 cows, which are on test twice monthly, and he's culling out the low producers.

There's still a lot to be done, but Ray Lenzen has made a fair amount of progress with his plans to concentrate on dairying. "I've got to modernize to stay in business," says Ray.

To return to the original question: is there a chance for the young man who wants his own farm? It seems that the Veterans' Land Act makes it possible, although it is restricted to the veteran and could perhaps do more to improve that chance. Not everyone who starts out with a VLA loan makes good, but the failures have been a small minority. VLA files are full of examples, such as the five discussed here, who have accepted the challenge, worked hard and lived hard to see it through.



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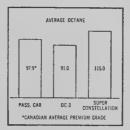
For as long as Canadians have flown, Imperial's leadership in aviation fuels and lubricants has helped make flying safer, surer

Canada's earliest airmen depended on Imperial aviation products, in war and in peace. Imperial gasoline powered Canada's first air mail flight, in 1918.

As more modern planes flew, Imperial research provided them with the new fuels needed. For many years, Imperial was the only Canadian manufacturer of aviation alkylate, an essen-

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Octane of premium grade gasolines approaches top aviation requirements.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 7)

Cheese. The Board has indicated that 1958 stocks of cheese acquired under the price support program will be offered to the trade for domestic distribution at 36¢ per lb. f.o.b. warehouse.

Peaches. The Board has been authorized to provide a minimum price of \$83.00 per ton for No. 1 peaches, 2 in. in diameter minimum, delivered for processing in Ontario. The Board will pay to the grower any amount by which the average return should fall below this prescribed price, which is 89 per cent of the 10-year average price. It is believed that this support will result in a maximum quantity of peaches being canned.

Honey. The Board has designated honey produced in 1958 as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of price stabilization. It will pay ½¢ per lb. on all graded honey delivered to registered packers for resale throughout Canada for each ½¢ which the average price per lb. of No. 1 or better grade honey is less than 12¢ per lb. The prescribed price of 12¢ is about 91 per cent of the 10-year average price.

CO-OPS ARE BIG BUSINESS

Total business done by marketing, purchasing, fishermen's and service co-operatives for the year ended July 31, 1957, was approximately \$1,126 million, according to a report from the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. This represented a slight increase over the previous year. Only in 1953 was the total business volume higher than in 1957.

In each of the last 2 years the value of farm products marketed by cooperatives has amounted to 30.5 per cent of the total value of farm products marketed. The sale of grains and seeds accounted for nearly one-half the total volume of over \$823 million. Livestock sales of nearly \$200 million and dairy products in the value of \$167 million were the other two main categories.

A sales volume of nearly \$204 million was recorded by co-operatives handling merchandise and supplies. This represented a gain of \$25 million compared with 1956. Feed and fertilizer sales dominate the picture, being in excess of \$100 million and representing 35 per cent of the total.

With a total of 2,867 co-operatives reporting in 1957, approximately 70 per cent were of the marketing and purchasing type; which also accounted for 1,363,470 out of a total of 1,628,-362 memberships.

SHEEP COMMITTEE AT WORK

Three recommendations which will probably come from Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness' Sheep Committee, which has been touring the country from sea to sea investigating all phases of Canadian sheep production are: (1) development of a new crossbred market lamb which will go to market at 120 pounds and provide a carcass of 60-70 pounds; (2) an educational program to acquaint the consumer with the many tempting lamb dishes, and the advantages to both consumer and retailer of larger cuts; and (3) that some means be

devised to spread production more widely over the year instead of hitting the market all at once (September) when prices are lowest. The seasonal nature of production here drastically limits the market.

At the present time, Canadian lambs go to market at 90 pounds and dress out at about 35 pounds. This doesn't give the butcher much to work with so he has to up the price of the better cuts, thereby pricing the meat out of the market. Most producers appear to favor an advertising pro-

gram, and feel the fairest way to pay for this would be a levy on wool production (every lamb has a mother and the mothers contribute wool). About the only drawback to this is that the straight lamb feeder would escape the levy, yet benefit most from the promotion.

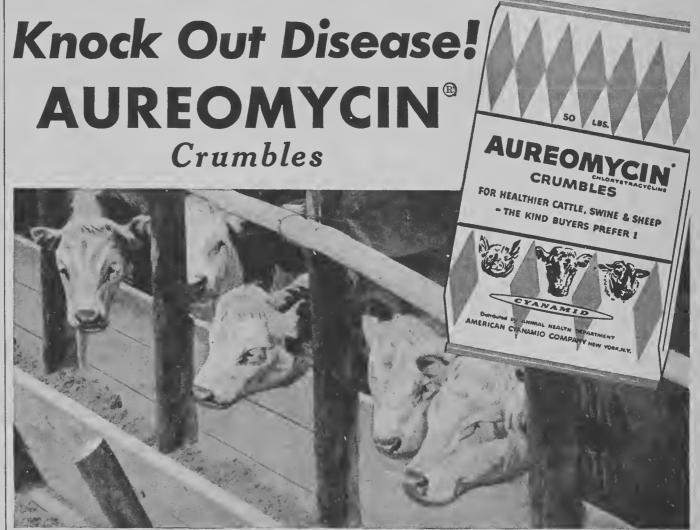
Need for a more buoyant Canadian sheep industry is apparent when one considers that the country's sheep population was 3 million at the turn of the century as compared to a human population of 1 million. Today, there are only 1.6 million sheep in Canada, and over 17 million people,

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

Installation of carbon dioxide equipment to render hogs unconscious prior to slaughter has been completed and is now in use at the Toronto plant of Canada Packers Limited. Known as the Hog Immobilizer, the equipment was purchased in Denmark. It can operate at a capacity of 400 hogs an hour, or close to seven a minute, and is considered to present the most humane method of practicable slaughter. V

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AUREOMYCIN Crumbles control disease, reduce mortality, and give you earlier marketing, better carcasses—the kind buyers prefer!

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Treat scours and sub-clinical or "hidden" diseases. Protect during stress periods. Increase weight gains; promote healthy vigor and feed efficiency.

Treat sheep for enterotoxemia (over-eating disease), and scours. In all livestock produce healthier and more profitable animals.

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Rural Route Letter

HI FOLKS:

Somebody is always coming up with something to take the ginger out of a man, or "joy de veeve" as the French call it. Take a nice sharp fall day now, with the leaves all red and gold, and the air as jippy as a jet stream. Makes a man real glad to be alive, you might

Anyhow, that's the way I was feeling until Ted Corbett happened along with an article written by some lawyer guy about farm liability. I had just picked up my shotgun and was headed over toward the slough to see if I could bag a couple of honkers when Ted caught

up with me.
"I hear you have a fella coming over tomorrow to put one of those new barn cleaning machines in," he said, for an

Knowing him as I do, I figured he didn't come over just to brighten up my day. Anyway, he had a sort of catpouncing-on-a-mouse look about him when he dragged this clipping out of his pocket.

"Yep," I said, "first thing tomorrow morning. Bob Jackson's eldest boy is going to lend a hand with it, too.

"Aha!" he barked triumphantly, thumbing through the clipping, "that makes you a master who employs scrvants. What's more important, it makes you liable for damages if anything happens to them.'

"What do you mean, if anything

'If either of them gets hurt, that's what. Just supposing a beam gives way and conks one of 'em on the head, cr he falls out of your loft. Boy, he could sue you for umpteen thousand dollars! You could even lose your farm!"

"A beam might give way in your barn," I said, getting a bit hot under the collar, "but not in mine."

"Maybe so, maybe so," Ted came back at me, "but I ain't the one who's figuring on hiring labor. Come to think of it, too, a couple of those rungs on your hayloft ladder were pretty shaky the last time I climbed up there.

Well sir, before that Corbett got through telling me all the bad things which could happen to me as an employer, my "joy de veeve" was all gone. Putting my shotgun away, I headed for the barn to fix a few things

I'd been meaning to get around to for a long time. And I didn't quit worrying until that afternoon when I went into town to see Charlie Henshaw about some farm liability insurance. (He's

the one who married Ted Corbett's sister last spring.)

Sincerely yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG











THE NEWEST ADDITION to Farmhand's line of six quality farm loaders. The F-16 features "step in" mounting, ahead of steering wheel. It has a 10-ft. lift height, 2000-lb. breakaway capacity and plenty of reach for easy loading of trucks, big spreaders, etc. The F-16 is rugged... with reinforced, box-section lift arms and 2½" modified double-acting lift cylinders. Operates from tractor hydraulic system, 44" Scoop and 78" Bucket attachments are available,

FULL 110-BU. CAPACITY, broad, even spread, PTO worm-gear drive. The new "110" can't be beat for all-weather performance, trouble-free features and low price. Two apron speeds, controlled from tractor seat. Beaters can be shut off with apron running for easy clean-out. Freeze-proof chain return, #67 detachable chain. Steel sides and ¾" treated marine plywood floor mean long life, easy upkeep. Single pole tongue for short turns, choice of 15", 16" or 20" wheels. Optional top beater available.

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A Division of Superior Separator Company

Are Weather Superstitions True?

by R. SCHUESSLER

HAT does it mean when the groundhog sees his shadow at noon on February 2? Weather experts emphasize that is elear proof that the sun is shining—and absolutely nothing else. It does not signify that the next six weeks will be unreasonably eold, or warm, or snowy, or elear.

Don't start counting on a white Christmas just because squirrels have plump tails in autumn. A squirrel's fat tail indicates two things: he's had an ample summer food supply and a large appetite.

When you notice birds flying south earlier, or later, than usual, don't eon-clude anything about the weather to eome. Our feathered friends may have just forgotten to look at the ealendar, or they may have run out of food.

But there are some natural weather signs that prove trustworthy most of the time, authorities point out.

For instance, if a pitcher stays dry on the outside when filled with water, and if your hair erackles when you comb it, there is relatively little moisture in the air. But if the pitcher "sweats" and your hair loses its eurl, the humidity is high.

The old saw, "Flies and mosquitoes are biting and humming; The Swallows fly low; a rainstorm is eoming," merits seientifie approval because inseets fly low in damp air, when their wings become heavy. If this is so, you can understand why you would hear them buzzing around before a rain, and why they would stop to rest more often, elinging to any eonvenient support, including you. Swallows are inseet eaters, and when the inseets fly low, so do the hungry swallows.

Maybe you feel "rain in your bones." Teeth, bones and bunions often aehe before a storm. It's a matter of blood pressure and air pressure, the experts say. Your blood is under pressure as it is pumped by your heart. This pressure would make you swell up slightly, but the pressure of the air against you prevents it. When the air pressure becomes weaker, it ean't push against your body as much as before, so it may be that a tiny amount of swelling actually takes place.

The ericket is a hopping thermometer, and a reliable one, too. He ehirps at a rate that increases as the temperature rises. Count the number of ehirps in 15 seconds, add 37, and the answer should be the temperature.

A trick for forecasting how the combination of heat and humidity will affect you is to note the temperature of the air, add to it the relative humidity in per cent, then divide the total by two. If the answer does not exceed approximately 75, you can be sure the day will be bearable.

The best weather indicators are the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer. The barometer tells the pressure of the air, the thermometer tells the temperature, and the hygrometer measures the humidity or moisture of the air.



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a loan of \$145.00 would cover the approximate eost of BP Excel-Board and BP Asphalt Flortile for a 10' x 20' room... and you can Do-IT-YOURSELF!

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Pleas	se rush FREE Home Improvement Kit:	
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In the true spirit of good neighborliness you will find him eager to serve you through speedy, efficient service in handling your grain deliveries, in the purchase of farm supplies of highest quality and value.



"It's not TOO EARLY to talk about and plan to use Fertilizer next season"

If you have a specific problem, talk it over with your nearest U.G.G. Agent Control of the second

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Northwest and Sherritt Brands

An Early Reminder—At the turn of the year, when you will be planning your production program for the next season, your thoughts will turn to FERTILIZERS. Be sure, then, to consult your nearest U.G.G. Elevator Agent for the latest information in respect to fertilizer formulations that will fit in with your needs.

Pasture Fertilization—The present grain marketing situation has tended to make farmers look for other crops with which to bring in cash. Beef and milk production will be on the rise. You are encouraged to look into a grass program, working it into your present rotation.

Double Your Pasture Production — Continual cropping or over-grazing of grassland creates a condition where grass will starve for lack of sufficient plant food. These older stands show remarkable recovery when nitrogen fertilizers, such as Sherritt Brand Sulphate of Ammonia or Northwest Nitro Cubes are applied.

✓ CHECK YOUR NEEDS OF FARM SUPPLIES ✓

COAL—"The best from every field."

- ALUMINUM ROOFING and SIDING. Sheet Aluminum for life-long service, for all buildings—NEW and OLD.
- ☐ **WEEDAZOL**—The new weed killer, controls Canada Thistle, Perennial Sow Thistle, Quack Grass, Hoary Cress, Horsetail, Leafy Spurge, Toad Flax, Russian Poplar, Buckbrush, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, White Ash, Cattail.
- MONEY-MAKER FEEDS and CONCENTRATES. Preferred by Farmers, Stockmen and Poultrymen. Use Money-Maker feeds for Nutrition and Economy.
- BALER TWINE, Premier Poultry and Livestock Equipment, Antifreeze, Fire Extinguishers and Bridge Brand Stock Minerals can be purchased from your U.G.G. Agent.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

CANADA'S ORIGINAL FARMER-CO-OPERATIVE SERVING WESTERN FARMERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS